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The University of Schweppshire

MUSICAL CHAIRS WEEK. Every year, at the height of the Schweppshire summer, the colleges meet each other in their traditional university sport. This year is the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of these games, and the rivalry is keen, even though Old Keys have maintained their position as head of the chair run for one hundred and twenty-eight consecutive years. Traditionally, the seats or "fits" still bear the shape of the Louis Schwept chairs originally used; and the piano must be played with the soft pedal down to approximate to the tone of the original virginals.

During actual play the college men shout encouraging cries which seem Greek to the uninitiated. "Boast your rims, Huggers," or that never-to-be-forgotten chant "Bo-*untz,* bounce-bounce-bounce". Religiously, every year old Pinks return to the scene of former glories to discuss the contrasting merits of "parlours," as the chair-meadows are called. Everybody who is anybody knows that the diagonal of All Keys is slightly on the skew, and that the holding qualities of the turf or quad-grass of St. Beavermere's is unreliable. Schwisden's Musical Chairs Almanack is full of strange records and extraordinary coincidences, and woe to the visiting relative who does not know the different accomplishments of Mold (G. W.) and Mold (A. G. K. O.). Particularly valued are the trophies of Mold (T. T. de P.).

Written by Stephen Potter; designed by George Him

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Volume CCXLV No. 3180

THE SPHERE

LONDON, May 13, 1961

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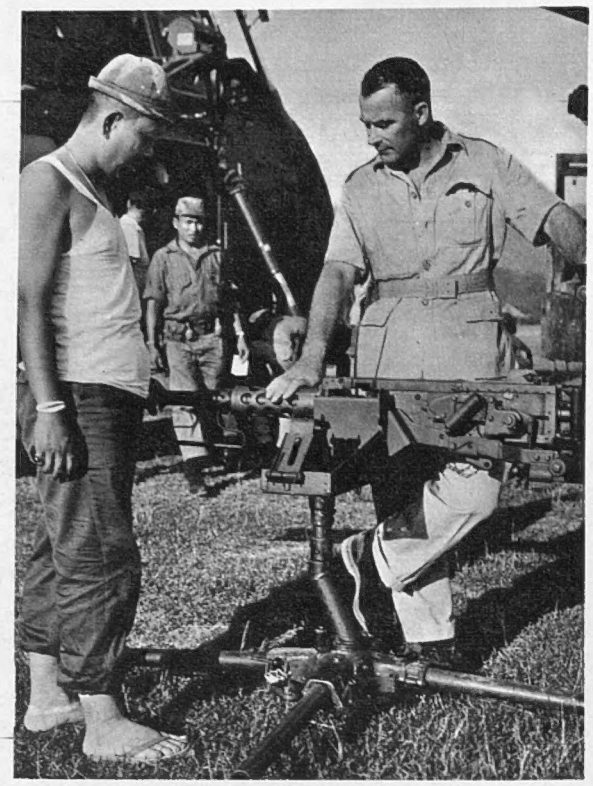
PREPARING TO ENTER SPACE

Commander Alan Shepard of the U.S. Navy takes a last look from the Mercury space capsule before the hatch is closed. He became the second human being to enter space. He flew triumphantly 302 miles down the Atlantic missile range from Cape Canaveral, during which he reached a height of 115 miles and a speed of over 5,000 m.p.h. His completely successful journey started at 9.34 a.m. (3.34 p.m. B.S.T.) on May 5, and lasted 15 minutes. Beforehand were a number of agonising delays caused by the weather and technical hitches during the count-down. The preparations and the flight were made in the full glare of publicity, in complete contrast to the Russian manned orbit of the earth. After his return, Commander Shepard was reported to have suffered no ill-effects. (See also page 234.)

Postage: Inland, 4d.; Canada, 1½d.; Elsewhere Abroad, 4½d.

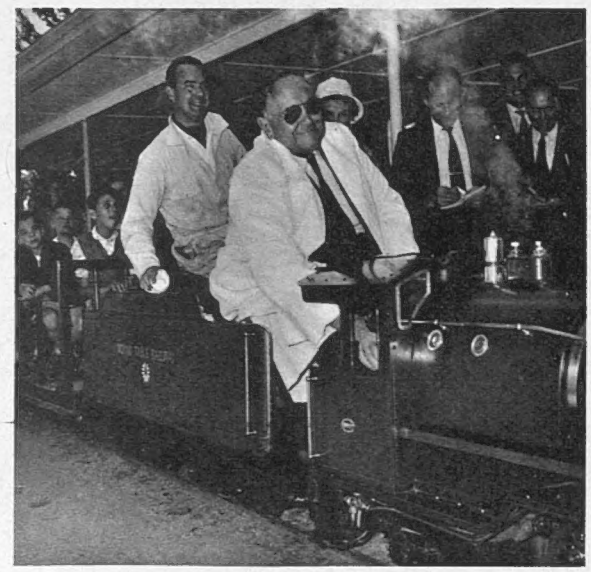


U.S. INSTRUCTION FOR A LAOTIAN ARMY

A senior American adviser in the Vang Vieng area of Laos explains the working of an automatic gun to Brig.-General Kouprasith, of the Royal Laotian Army. Last month the U.S. Government announced it was sending a fully-fledged military mission of 250 men to Laos as a counter to the Communist aid being given to the Pathet Lao

A PRESS CONFERENCE IN VIENTIANE

Far right: Prince Sihanouk (left), the Chief of State of Cambodia, addresses Press correspondents in the capital of Laos. On right is General Nosavan, commander of the Royal Laotian Army. Shortly before the cease-fire was arranged in Laos last week, the Prince reversed his previous policy and withdrew his support for the proposed fourteen-nation conference on Laos. He said that he agreed with the view of the King of Laos that Laos should be left to settle its problems without outside interference



"DRIVER OF THE YEAR"

Sir Roy Welensky, the Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, drives handicapped children on a miniature railway at a charity fair in Bulawayo. After the journey, Sir Roy, who worked for the railways before entering politics, was voted "driver of the year"

THE SCENE OF CUBA'S INVASION

Far right: The wreckage of an aircraft lies on a beach in Cuba. Government spokesmen claimed it was shot down during the abortive invasion by anti-Castro forces last month. In his speech in Havana on May Day, Dr. Castro again accused the U.S.A. of "aggression." He went on to announce that his Government would hold no more elections

TANGANYIKA'S CABINET

After being sworn in in Dar-es-Salaam, members of the Tanganyika Cabinet are from left, sitting: Mr. Paul Bomani (Minister of Agriculture); Chief Abdullah Fundikira (Legal Affairs); Mr. Julius Nyerere (Prime Minister); Sir Ernest Vasey (Finance), and Mr. Amir Jamal (Communications, Power and Works). Standing from left are: Mr. J. M. Lusinde (Local Government); Mr. Rashidi Kawawa (Minister without Portfolio); Mr. Nsilo Swai (Commerce and Industry); Mr. Oscar Kambona (Education); Mr. Tewa Said Tewa (Land and Surveys) and Mr. Meek (Permanent Secretary). The oath was administered by Sir Richard Turnbull, the Governor, who spoke of the complete metamorphosis which the Government had undergone in the past two years. Tanganyika achieved full internal self-government on May 1 and will become completely independent on December 28. Two Ministers were absent from the swearing-in ceremony. Mr. Derek Bryceson, who is Minister of Health and Labour, was on an official visit to the United States, and Mr. Kahama (Home Affairs) was representing Tanganyika at the Sierra Leonean independence celebrations

THE NEWS IN PICTURES

Last week Jordan celebrated the engagement of King Hussein and his English fiancée, Miss Antoinette Avril Gardiner. Some weeks previously she took the Muslim name of Muna al Hussein (the Choice of Hussein), when the King officially asked for her hand and she became a Muslim at her own request. It was expected in official circles in Amman that the wedding would be quiet and would take place within the next two months. Miss Gardiner, who is twenty, is the only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel W. P. Gardiner. He has been stationed in Jordan since the beginning of last year with the British Training Mission

KING HUSSEIN OF JORDAN AND HIS FIANCEE, MISS ANTOINETTE GARDINER, IN THE ROYAL PALACE IN AMMAN

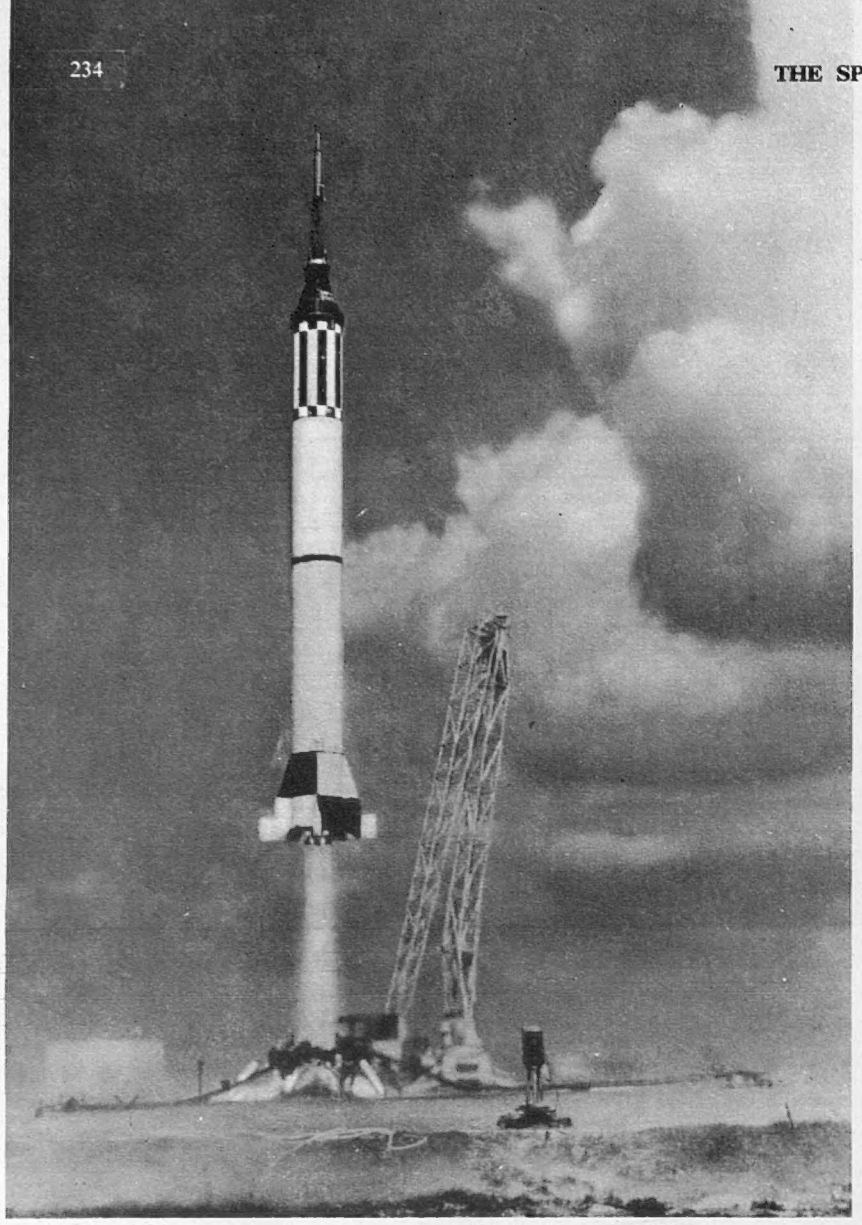
In the Law Society's new dining room are from left, Lady Norton; Sir Charles Norton, President of the Law Society in 1959; Miss Blacket Gill, and her guest

WOMEN GUESTS ADMITTED TO THE LAW SOCIETY'S HALL

A women's annexe has been opened as part of the alterations to the Law Society's Hall in Chancery Lane, London. Women guests were allowed in the Hall last week, for the first time since its foundation 130 years ago. In all, the alterations cost £20,000. The annexe has its own dining-room and kitchen and lounge. Members are now able to take their women guests to luncheon there; the innovation has led to changes in the traditional menu. Many of the 17,000 lawyers in the Society eat at the Hall every day

THEIR FIRING DAYS ARE OVER

In a thicket of gun barrels, a number of obsolete 5·5-in. anti-aircraft guns wait to be turned into scrap in a metal merchant's yard at Norwich City Railway Station in Norfolk. They were transported from an Army Ordnance depot at Bicester. When the guns have been turned into scrap, the metal will be sent to steel plants for the metal to be reclaimed. In the past few years the Norwich metal merchants have broken up thousands of old ack-ack guns, and some of the huge guns used for coastal defence in the Second World War. With the modernisation and re-organisation of the Army during the last few years, a large amount of military equipment has become obsolete and has been replaced



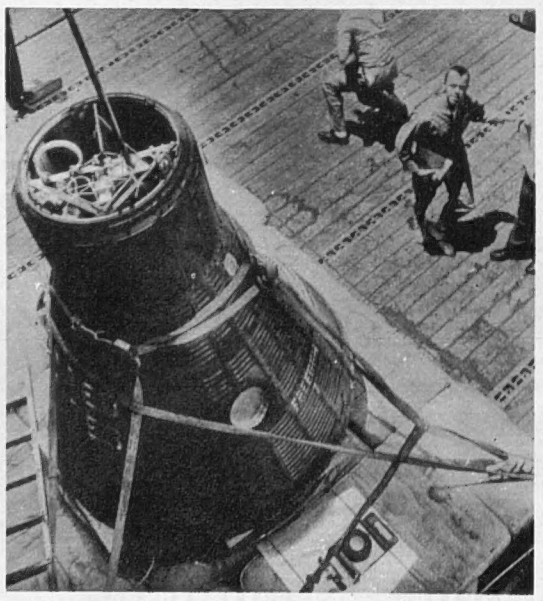
THE REDSTONE ROCKET LEAVES CAPE CANAVERAL ON A PERFECT TAKE-OFF

COMMANDER SHEPARD IS HOISTED INTO A HELICOPTER

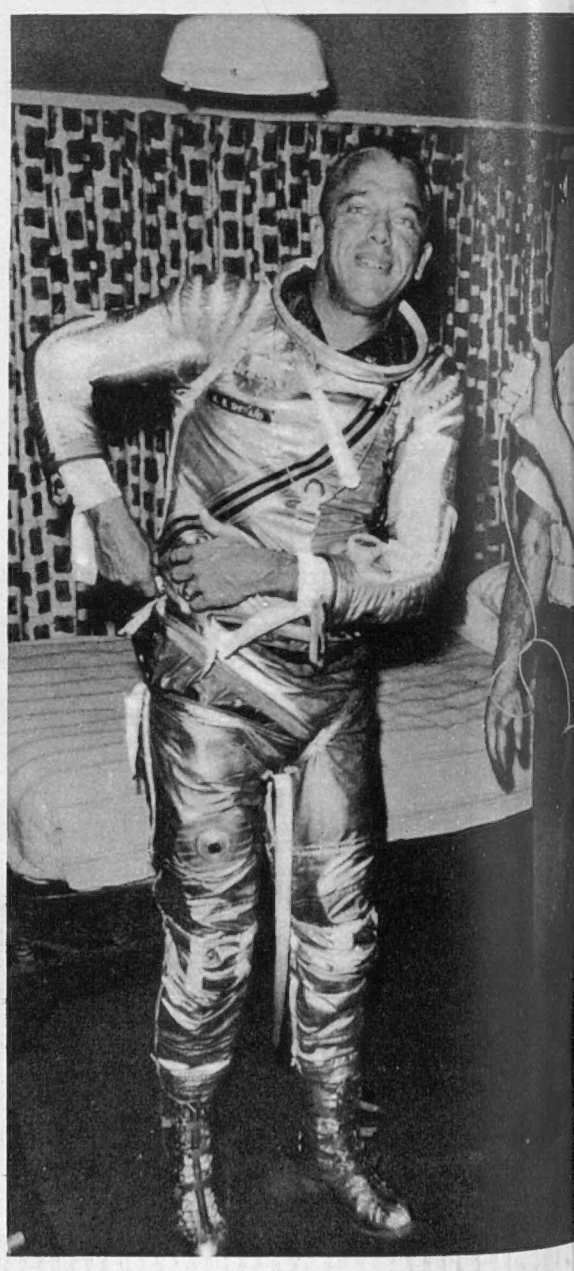
THE NEWS IN PICTURES

Some of the mysteries of space flight were revealed by Commander Shepard's journey last week in a Mercury space capsule carried on top of a Redstone rocket. The data provided by the American achievement served to alleviate fears about the biological hazards involved in the stresses of a rocket launching. In the capsule named Freedom 7, Commander Shepard lay in a recumbent position strapped to a couch and wearing an aluminium space suit and helmet. During the flight, he broadcast often to Cape Canaveral, saying that he had a wonderful view and that it was a very smooth mission. He had to carry out a number of complicated operations, while subjected to extremes of the forces of gravity and for a short period of weightlessness. In effect, Commander Shepard controlled the capsule during part of its flight. To return to earth the capsule had to be slowed. It descended through the earth's atmosphere on a parachute. So accurately judged was the flight that the recovery helicopter was within 700 ft. as Commander Shepard landed in the sea. His first words on being lifted into the helicopter were "Boy, what a ride!" He was taken on board the American aircraft-carrier *Lake Champlain*, where he was immediately subjected to a physical check-up. After further exhaustive examinations, he flew to Washington, where he was decorated by President Kennedy and took part in a procession through the city with the other pilots being trained under the Mercury space programme. U.S. plans are far advanced to send a second man on a similar trip to Commander Shepard's. This will be another step towards sending a second man into orbit round the earth and towards sending a three-man capsule on a flight round the moon and back. But the future of the Mercury programme is beset with problems, chiefly in regard to the use of the more powerful but less reliable Atlas rocket as the launching vehicle. The Redstone is not powerful enough to propel a Mercury capsule into orbit

INSIDE THE MERCURY CAPSULE IN SPACE



THE CAPSULE ON BOARD THE *LAKE CHAMPLAIN*



COMMANDER SHEPARD AFTER HIS FLIGHT

NEWS SUMMARY

Nato reviews the world scene; moves towards a Neutralist "Summit"; aftermath of the Blake case in Britain; Mr. Tshombe to be tried; Mr. Khrushchev "serious" about disarmament

INTERNATIONAL

The Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Nato opened in **Oslo** on Monday (May 8). It was the first Atlantic Council gathering to be attended by Mr. Stikker in his new capacity as Secretary-General. Before the conference, he told the Press that the delegates would discuss political questions, ranging over the whole world scene. There would be no detailed consideration of military matters. (At the last Nato Ministers meeting, held in Paris, one of the main subjects on the agenda was the proposal for a Nato nuclear deterrent.) Two days before the Oslo meeting, the Council of Ministers of the Western European Union conferred for a day in **Bonn**. W.E.U. consists of Britain, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Italy and West Germany. The last six also form the European Common Market, with which Britain is aiming at coming into closer association. The Ministers at Oslo decided to postpone discussion of this, although it was earlier reported that the bilateral economic talks between Britain and France in London last week had been "most promising."

Reports from **Belgrade** and **Cairo** indicate that Presidents Tito and Nasser, who met recently at the end of the former's tour of West and North Africa, are planning to go ahead with their proposal for a "little Summit" of Heads of neutral or "uncommitted" states. Some South American, as well as Afro-Asian leaders, may be invited. Their talks, at a venue yet to be decided, will concentrate on such problems as disarmament and the relaxation of East-West tension, and will probably be held before the next meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in September.

GREAT BRITAIN

President Urho Kekkonen of Finland arrived in **London** this week, with his wife, on an official visit to Britain. Before leaving Finland, he said that he regarded the invitation as an expression of friendship from Britain to his native land. He went on to discuss Finland's trading position with the West: approximately one-third of Finland's exports go to the nations forming the European Free Trade Association. Britain, which is traditionally Finland's biggest customer, last year bought 25 per cent. of the country's exports.

At the **Old Bailey** George Blake, a former Foreign Office official, was sentenced to forty-two years' imprisonment after he pleaded guilty to betraying secrets to Russia. He is to appeal against the sentence. The case aroused much disquiet in the Commons. Mr. Macmillan invited Mr. Gaitskell and a few other Opposition Privy Councillors to a discussion in which the Premier was to inform them of the secret part of the case. Earlier, in a public speech, Mr. Gaitskell said that he regarded the talks as a preliminary step towards a "high level independent inquiry" into Government security in general.

In the by-election at **Bristol South-East**, Mr. Wedgwood Benn beat his Conservative opponent, Mr. Malcolm St. Clair, by a majority of 13,044, over double his majority in the General Election. The by-election was caused by Mr. Benn's elevation to the peerage on the death of his father, Lord Stansgate.

In recent weeks, Mr. Gaitskell has appeared to be gaining a more comfortable seat in the saddle of the Labour Party. On the key question of unilateralism *v.* multilateralism, a majority of the big unions have swung to support the official policy. The two staunch multilateral unions, General and Municipal and Mineworkers, were joined by the A.E.U. and the Shopworkers. (At last year's Labour Party Conference at Scarborough, the Unilateralists won by 297,000 votes.) Last week, the executive committee of the National Union of Railwaymen voted 16-8 to adopt the official Labour line of continued participation in Nato while seeking to reduce its dependence on nuclear arms.

In **Glasgow,** 5,000 of the city's 7,000 teachers went on strike for a week. Most of them belong to the Educational Institute of Scotland. The dispute is over pay and a suggestion that non-graduate teachers should be allowed in secondary schools. A delegate meeting of 400 teachers in Edinburgh gave the E.I.S. powers to call a three-day National Strike in support if necessary. The strike is the first in the 114 years' history of the Institute, which represents 29,000 Scottish teachers.

Banks, Leicester City's goalkeeper, fails to stop Tottenham Hotspur scoring their second goal in the F.A. Cup Final at Wembley and win the match by 2—0. Spurs, having finished the season at the top of the Football League, thus became the first team to achieve the elusive "double" of Cup and Championship in the twentieth Century

CONGO

Mr. Bomboko, the Foreign Minister in the Congolese Central Government, announced on May 7 that Mr. Tshombe, President of the separatist state of Katanga, would be put on trial for high treason; that Katanga itself would be brought back under Centralist authority, "by force if necessary," and that all Belgian advisers would be expelled. He made this statement in **Coquilhatville,** where the conference of Congolese leaders was taking place. It was Mr. Tshombe's walk-out from these talks which led to his arrest a fortnight ago. Mr. Bomboko said that Mr. Tshombe would face other charges besides treason. These would include "illegal seizure of Central Government funds" and "forgery." No information was given about where the trial would be held or whether it would be in public. Some observers believed the additional charge of murdering Mr. Lumumba would be added to the indictment.

LAOS

The situation at the start of this week remained confused. The withdrawal of Cambodia from the Geneva Conference (see picture on page 232) meant that thirteen nations were preparing to assemble on May 12 for the talks on Laos. In that country itself there was no definite news of the cease-fire being formally agreed. However, the International Armistice Commission was expected to arrive almost immediately.

THE SOVIET UNION

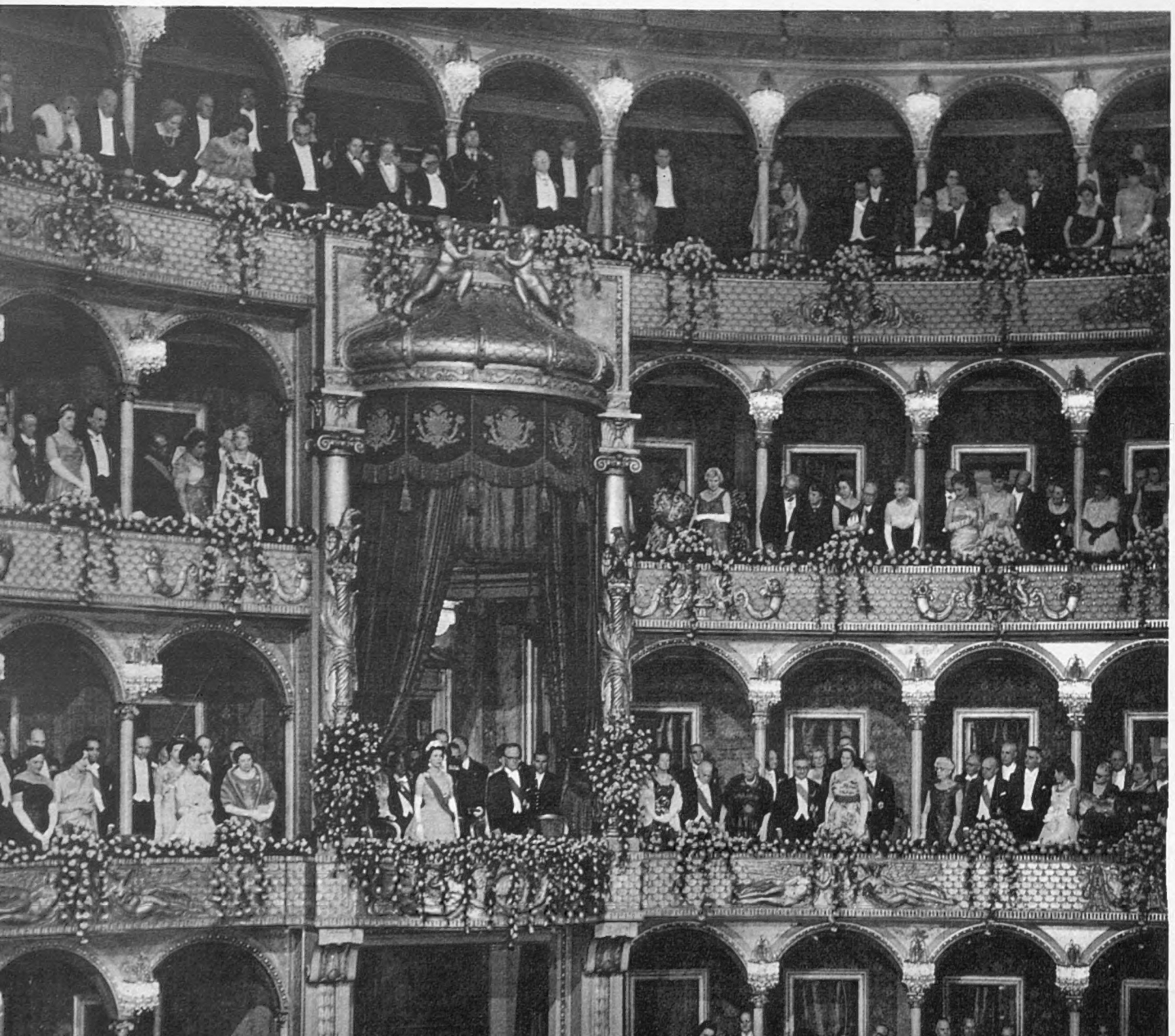
Speaking at **Yerevan,** in Armenia, on May 6, Mr. Khrushchev declared that Russia was preparing for disarmament talks "in all seriousness" with the United States. Washington's reaction was somewhat sceptical, in view of the fact that it was Russia which broke off the ten-power disarmament talks in Geneva last year and since then has constantly obstructed progress in the Three-Power nuclear test ban talks, also in Geneva. U.S. spokesmen indicated they would not open bilateral disarmament discussions with Russia. Washington was prepared, as already agreed, to start exchanges next month with Soviet representatives on matters of procedure so that international disarmament talks could be resumed later.

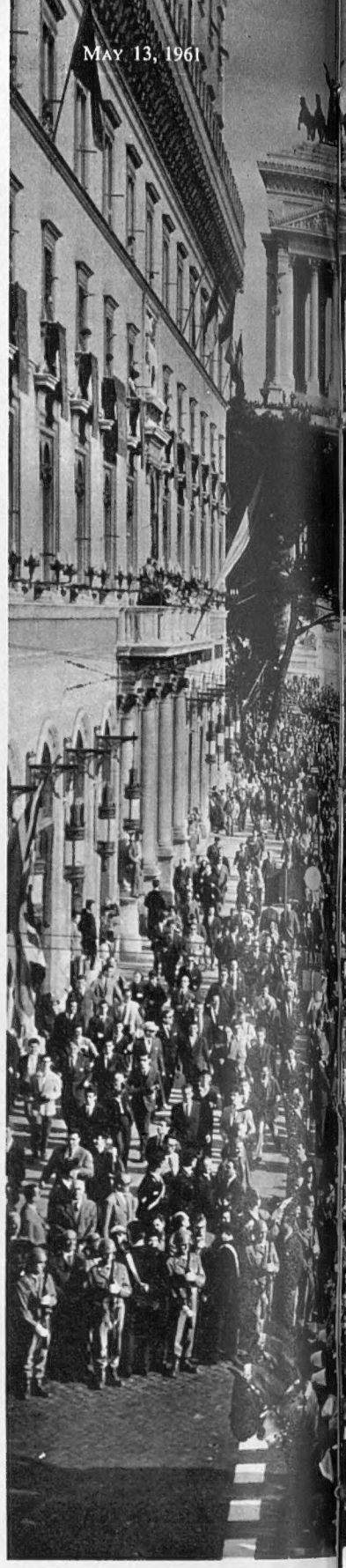
FRANCE

General André Zeller, the oldest of the four ringleaders of the Algerian insurrection, gave himself up last week-end in **Algiers.** He was flown to Paris, where he was formally charged in the Santé Prison with assuming command illegally and raising rebellion. It was thought likely that he and General Challe would be tried at the end of this month by a special military tribunal. At the beginning of this week, the other two members of the quadrumvirate, General Salan and General Jouhaud, were still at liberty.

The Queen walks through the gardens of the Villa Madama in Rome where she lunched with Signor Fanfani, the Prime Minister

STATE VISIT TO ITALY





After her arrival at Ostiense Station in Rome, the Queen, with President Giovanni Gronchi, drives in procession through the Piazza Venezia. In the background is the monument to Victor Emmanuel II, and the Capitol

Left: Queen Elizabeth, the Duke of Edinburgh, and President Gronchi stand in their box at the Opera House in Rome, before the Gala performance of Verdi's "*Falstaff*"

Right : The Queen smiles at a small boy waving a miniature Union Jack during her visit to the Red Cross Children's Centre in Rome

Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip are standing with President and Madame Gronchi at a reception given at the Quirinale Palace

The Queen, carrying a bouquet of flowers, walks past nurses after her visit to the Red Cross Centre in the Italian capital

The Pope reads his address of welcome to the Queen in the Throne Room of the Vatican. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh during the visit

After the State Visit

THE VATICAN AND VENICE

Wherever they went in Italy the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh were received with great enthusiasm. They landed at Naples from H.M.Y. *Britannia* and travelled by train to Rome to carry out a very crowded programme for the three days of the State visit. Their engagements included banquets and the Opera. On one morning, while the Queen was meeting Girl Guides and visiting the Red Cross centre in Rome, the Duke was at the national synchrotron laboratory at Frascati. At the end of the State visit, they were received in the Vatican and then went to Venice. Thousands cheered them as they were rowed by gondoliers along the brilliantly illuminated Grand Canal at night. Their next stop was in Florence. This week they were in Turin and Milan.

The Royal visitors in Venice are rowed in a gondola along the Grand Canal to return to the Royal Yacht *Britannia* after attending supper at the British Consulate

JOHN CONNELL

THE GENERALS' REVOLT—AND AFTER

Is there anybody I wonder, in France or outside it, who now underrates de Gaulle? François Mauriac says that the French, relieved as they are at danger's passing, still ask themselves what kind of man de Gaulle may be, and that the usual answer is " A person from past history who is wandering about among the living. . . ."

Wandering about? The phrase fascinates and appals me. A man of seventy who, confronted by a sudden, desperate mutiny on the part of the French Army overseas, the defection of several very senior officers, and the threat of a parachute invasion of Paris, assumes all the powers the Constitution affords a President, totally defeats the insurrection within a few eventful hours, and stands forth, before an astonished world, as the custodian and saviour of France's soul as much as of her physical security? Yet it would be unwise lightly to dismiss any word that Mauriac writes about de Gaulle; and perhaps this phrase should be read alongside the extraordinary apostrophe which ends the last volume of de Gaulle's own memoirs, the climax of a passage which describes his life in retirement at Colombey-les-deux-Eglises:

" Old earth, worn by the ages, wracked by rain and storm, exhausted yet ever ready to produce what life must have to go on ! Old France, weighed down with history, prostrated by wars and revolutions, endlessly vacillating from greatness to decline, but revived, century after century, by the genius of renewal ! Old man, exhausted by ordeal, detached from human deeds, feeling the approach of the eternal cold, but always watching in the shadows for the gleam of hope ! "

Recalled three years ago, from the long winter of his exile, to save and to lead France once more, does de Gaulle not carry with him in his task that bleak, magnificent awareness of majestic and mysterious processes, in part historical in part biological, which involve him as inexorably as they involve his country and the world? Such an awareness adds to his authority and streaks it with genuine humility.

As I listened to his speech and watched his long, tired, indomitable countenance, on that momentous Sunday evening three weeks ago, I remembered this passage in his book and realised that it was both prophetic and explanatory. His speech itself, though couched in terms of high and tragic dignity, was extremely direct, with no equivocation, no sibylline utterances. He set the revolt in the stern light of his own moral sense, his own unwavering patriotism. The evidence, gathered later, seems to indicate that the revolt, in practical terms, was by then already broken; morally and spiritually it died under the lash of de Gaulle's oratory. He united France then as not even he has ever been able to do before—the defeated and the muddle-headed as well as the ardently loyal, the cynical, the apathetic and the self-seeking, alongside the youthfully idealistic. The miraculous, healing quality of his achievement was demonstrated, only a few hours later, when Debré spoke of the imminent danger in which France stood, and even before the darkness had given way to the spring dawn, Frenchmen had rallied, in their thousands, to the Government's call.

President Charles de Gaulle—" He has offered the whole Western World a magnificent example of moral and physical recovery"

The mutinous Generals had grossly miscalculated in the strategy as much as in the tactics of their operation. Their basic mistakes, of course, were to persuade themselves that the Fifth Republic was in character no better than the Fourth, that de Gaulle had not achieved his own type of revolution, and that what they had performed in 1958 with de Gaulle on their side they could in 1961 repeat, without and in defiance of de Gaulle. Were they sustained by an unreal, antique conception of the Army's task in a time of crisis, as the representative and embodiment of the nation?

I think not; this is not a French belief, any more than it is a British belief. The Spanish Army had it, and took it into and through the Civil War. The German Army had it, and those who, in the ultimate resort, were loyal to this soldierly, but limited and limiting, belief, died on meat hooks. De Gaulle never let himself be led into so tragic a fallacy; when he challenged the Vichy régime he did so in the name of France and in the name of de Gaulle. Himself he has certainly seen as the representative and the embodiment of France, but not the Army.

That is why, before this crisis, he had broken with the Army; and why, as a consequence of the crisis, he has been able, swiftly, to initiate the enormous changes which are needed in the French Army. The changes will be neither as difficult nor as painful as may be supposed outside France. The measure of the mutinous Generals' failure is the measure of the Army's readiness for change. They were bewildered, angry and desperate—pitiful perhaps, but not at heart evil. Their patriotism in its own way, was (and is) as great as de Gaulle's, but it had taken a wrong turning down a road which leads nowhere. They were out of date and out of touch.

That is their real indictment, as it is of the junior officers and of the units—militarily nearly all " crack " troops—which followed them. The penalty for maintaining, in modern conditions, a dedicated and separate fighting élite, could not be more clearly illustrated. These men had served France too well, too long, and too far overseas. They were possessed by a mystique which, in France itself, no longer exists. The gulf between them and their own fellow country-men opened up most obviously when the young conscripts—their ears glued to their little transistor radios—rejected the call to rebellion and hearkened to the determined, fatherly voice of Charles de Gaulle.

Ending an empire is a painful business; and nobody need be deluded into the belief that there will be no more grief and anguish, because de Gaulle has crushed the insurrection so swiftly and thoroughly. While the vast majority of the civilian population of France, the Navy and the Air Force have peaceably (well, fairly peaceably, in spite of the plastic bombs) accepted de Gaulle's policy, and the Army has been compelled to accept it, there still remain the problems of the disciplinary reorganisation of the Army, of its capacity to play an operational role (either in Nato or anywhere else) while this reorganisation is being effected, of its future relationship with the nation as a whole, and with the Head of the State.

These problems have been rendered less intractable by the very completeness of de Gaulle's victory. He can, to all intents and purposes, make his own terms. I tend to hope that, however stern the punishment of individuals (and I think it must be stern, if discipline is to be restored in the higher ranks and on the general staff), those terms—in so far as they affect the Army as a whole—will be magnanimous.

I hope, too, that de Gaulle will now be able, with his political hand thus greatly strengthened, to do his best by the *colons* in Algeria. To progressive-minded persons they have always seemed stubbornly reactionary and selfish. I have never been able to see why these pejorative adjectives should be applied to people who resist being put under the domination of another race and who fight for their homes, their families, their way of life and their lives. *Algérie Française* is, I admit, as outworn a slogan as " A White Man's Country " is an outworn description of Kenya. But the French in Algeria remain French, just as the British in Kenya remain British. Nations which, in the final resort, betray their own people are apt to get short shrift at the bar of history. The French have a duty towards the *colons* as we have a duty towards our settlers in East and Central Africa. De Gaulle—I am not for a moment suggesting that he has any such streak of baseness in his character—can no more do a deal with the Algerian Muslims over the *colons*' heads and at their expense, than the British Government can go through the same process in regard to the British inhabitants of dependencies which attain sovereignty under African rule.

De Gaulle's France has offered Europe, and the whole Western world, a magnificent example of moral and physical recovery and resurgence, after defeat, retreat, humiliation and decline. France's revival has been brought about with dignity and a kind of bleak integrity which I, for one, find utterly admirable. Perhaps in this final stage of the dissolution of empire, France can preserve her stature and continue to give the rest of us, including Britain, an example worth following. Such, at any rate, is my own hope and prayer.

b

The coloured glass light in the M.P.s' Colonnade in New Palace Yard, Westminster, has been replaced. **Right:** the exterior of The Colonnade. Renovations, carried out by the Ministry of Works, of the covered walk, which runs from the base of the clock tower to Star Chamber Court, have just been completed after two years' work

1984 AND NOW. Lord Hailsham had good news for the "average man" twenty years on. He was addressing the Primrose League. The average man in 1984 will enjoy an income of £2,000 a year. He didn't say if parsons and schoolteachers will be "average men" then, nor did he forecast what £2,000, gross or net, will buy. He couldn't firmly promise that it will buy greater happiness. "At no time in his life," he said, "had public and private standards in the three vital matters of personal integrity, compassion and gentleness and sexual restraint been more openly discounted than at present." He spoke as a member of the Tory Government after ten years of power. It is a sombre picture of results. He spoke not only of private but of *public* standards of integrity and decency, though naturally he accepted it that Acts of Parliament alone cannot make men embrace high moral standards. It is just bad luck on the Tories that our moral nadir should be reached after ten years of Tory rule! Not that we should have been better under alternative Government; although if we "knew of a better 'ole," it would be natural that we should now be thinking of going to it. Political swings *can* occur swiftly, and it doesn't follow that the "average man's" £2,000 a year may prove to be the fruits of *thirty* years of Tory rule. But if you add to the three nadirs which Lord Hailsham cited a fourth—the nadir of discipline (as evidenced in such things as "sit-down" or unofficial strikes)—you may well decide that long before 1984, we shall be back to barbarism, rootling for nourishment in the undergrowth, or clamouring for a Mosley to give some sort of leadership and save us from ourselves. Let us hope for a better fate; but it is not a pretty picture, sketched in (or implied) by the Lord President of the Council and Minister for Science; and if Lord Hailsham voiced the pessimism of his Government, his remarks should be an exhortation to all his colleagues to put first things first and tardily to take a turn at *Governing*. It will not save us from ourselves to reform the House of Lords or bribe the tycoons to work harder, or to view the bank robberies and the rapings as an ephemeral display of high spirits or the unofficial strikes as statistically unimportant.

DON'T SHOOT THE ORGANIST. These last weeks the Government has certainly suffered a sharp and sudden "bad Press," and attacks on them have come in from all and sundry from every quarter. Such recessions from favour are normal and seasonal and to be expected after a long reign, and I dare say they do not greatly disturb the principal Aunt Sallies who can laugh at rotten eggs so long as they can get their way. Still, some of the missiles have been violently launched, and in a general way, I suppose, have even been on the target. *Inter multos alios*: the Premier and his predecessors have been charged until now with hypocrisy and stalling over the Common Market. Mr. Butler has been called the worst Home Secretary in modern times. "In his time shall the unrighteous flourish"; and certainly, so far as violent crime, murder, rape and bank robbery are concerned, his rule at the Home Office has not been crowned with triumphs and should rule out any *appearance of complacency and satisfaction with his curative measures*, and should induce him at least to consider the strong views of two Low Court judges. And Mr. Lloyd's Budget, still hailed as "clever," has found all too many critics

A London Newsletter

13-15, JOHN ADAM STREET, W.C.2

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Tulips in full bloom provide nature's competition with the paintings on show in the Victoria Embankment Gardens, in London. The fourteenth annual open-air exhibition, consisting of over 1,000 paintings, ends on Saturday, May 13

on the score of its favouring the rich. It is not clever enough to please 75 per cent. of the electorate as a social justice Budget. It has been, throughout the long Tory rule, a very sticky wicket to bat on, but a cricket audience expects a few runs to be made and grows restive when "2 ins. of rain fall for seven runs" during a long innings. And that is what, in cruel exaggeration, the critics are beginning to say of the Government's Test team. No doubt, the sun will shine again and a Jessop will come in to score some boundaries somewhere. Meanwhile, the student of politics is every week compelled to vary his "seeding" list for the "next Tory Prime Minister," as one by one his "naps" drop out of popular favour through stone-walling too long, or otherwise rejecting the canons of good cricket. Still, it is about time that something was hit for six. Is the striking always to be "unofficial"? With all our sympathy for a sticky wicket, we can't be forever expected to counsel: "Don't shoot the organist, he is doing his best."

THE HEREDITARY SYSTEM. The House of Lords has lost for ever the powers it once possessed to *control* legislation. It will never get them back, and it was largely its obstinate adherence to the hereditary system which atrophied its powers. Few people realise how long ago liberal and conservative statesmen warned of the dangers to the Upper House that lay in adherence to the hereditary principle. In 1888 Lord Rosebery urged that any peer should be free to refuse a writ of summons and that the House should be reinforced by life or elected representatives. Lord Dunraven soon after introduced a Bill on these lines which laid down that no peer, succeeding or created, should be entitled *of right* to receive a writ of summons. In 1888 also, Lord Salisbury introduced two Bills which proposed a measure of life peerages, and which would give the Crown power to cancel such writ. Twenty years later Lord Newton proposed in a Bill that the possession of a hereditary peerage should no longer carry the right to sit. Nothing came of these proposals. Since 1911, of course, all efforts to reform the Upper House have fallen down on the question of its *powers*. The Socialists hoped that the House of Lords would kill itself by the manifest absurdities and anomalies of its composition in an age of "democracy and equality." The Tories have merely staved off interference with the hereditary system and have kept hereditary peerages up to strength, even after the large concession of life peerages. So it is that an admirable minority of about eighty peers—well fitted to decide on legislation—out of a total strength of 900 "potentials," continues to do a useful job in "advising and warning," always assured, for what it is worth, of a dominating Tory majority. But it cannot now control, but merely postpone for a short time, the will of the Commons. And now Mr. Benn, fighting for himself, has once more brought under the limelight the absurdities and anomalies of the hereditary principle itself—first sensed in 1888—quite apart from the powers or lack of powers which the House of Lords now possesses. The limelight now falls on the absurdity of hereditary titles. I don't often agree with Mr. Gaitskell, but there *is* something to be said for the labels "absurd nonsense" and "peerage snobs" which he applied to Mr. Macmillan's determination to keep the old hereditary caste up to strength. Oh Lords, how long? Will coronets and all that survive Gagarin and all that? Shall we create viscounts on our little bit of the moon and civilise Mars with honourables?

ONE MORE STAB AT IT. But there it is. The Government has been kicked in the pants by Lord Stansgate to set on foot by means of another Select Joint Committee (the time-honoured old umbrella of mark-time governments) one more effort to reform the anomalies of the Upper House. If the Socialists will play ball, that Committee will examine all the anomalies over the widest field, and it will take a year. But if the Tories insist on trying to make the reformed House a really efficient chamber in the sense of retrieving some of its lost powers (not in the proposed agenda), no agreement can possibly be reached with the Socialist members; nor, indeed, if they insist too much on a strong hereditary element. The Governments of the day can scramble and unscramble to the crack of doom. For how long ahead in these days of revolutionary change is it reasonable or wise to legislate? It is worth noting that, for a century ahead at least, if no more hereditary peerages were created, the normal extinction of peerages would still leave to the hereditary element an "electoral college" of hundreds of hereditary peers from which to select a percentage to form "an hereditary element" in a reformed House. There is not the slightest need for a century ahead to recruit the existing hundreds by new hereditary creations. Why not then go the whole hog at last and seek agreement (which is possible) on a smaller, working revising chamber, limited in powers as at present (since any returned powers would be instantly unscrambled by the next Labour Government), but of great authority and influence as advisers, and composed of the best authorities and experts in every vital field, with reasonably equal representation among the parties? Such a chamber could gradually evolve from the existing life-peerage legislation, even if a small hereditary selective representation existed *pro tem.* But why life-*peers*? Why *Lords* with courtesy titles for their children? Why not henceforth senators? The Snobs Bible already outpages the Holy Bible. As for paying salaries to members, that question surely should depend on the usefulness of the functions a reformed chamber is invited to perform. But this item on the agenda shows the way the Government's mind works.

THE OLD STAGER

Under the watchful eye of a British guard, political detainees take their exercise on the roof of Acre prison

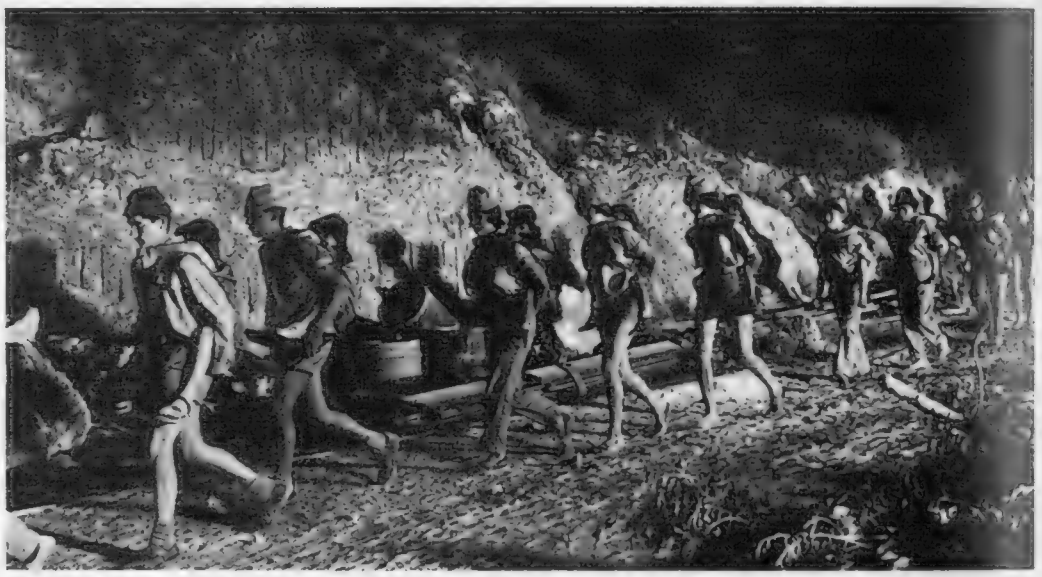
ENTERTAINMENT

EXODUS

at the Astoria Cinema

Otto Preminger's film, based on a best-selling novel, is a long look at the events which preceded the establishment of the State of Israel. It may be divided into three parts—the voyage of the *Exodus* carrying Jewish refugees from Cyprus to Palestine in face of the British blockade; events in Palestine, including the wave of violence led by the Irgun, the Jewish underground movement, until the U.N. vote for partition in November 1947; and the aftermath leading to civil war between Jews and Arabs. Made entirely on location in Cyprus and Israel, *Exodus* was shot in Technicolor and wide screen and is released by United Artists. It can best be described as an expertly reconstructed political thriller.

General Sutherland (Ralph Richardson) in Cyprus



The children of the youth village of Gan Dafna are forced to evacuate by night

Dov Landau, one of the terrorists (Sal Mineo)
Left: The *Exodus* reaches Haifa in triumph

Smoke rises from an Arab village as Jewish resistance fighters reconnoitre the abandoned houses

In Caralaos camp on Cyprus are, from left, a Nurse (Hannah Miller); Kitty (Eva Marie Saint); Karen (Jill Haworth); David (Michael Wager), and Dov Landau (Sal Mineo)

Jordana (Alexandra Stewart) argues with her brother, Ari (Paul Newman, playing the leading role), in their home in Palestine. Right is Kitty

THE VOICE OF THE COMMON

NEW ZEALAND

The fact that New Zealand, long a leading nation in the provision of services and amenities for its people, has only recently begun to establish a television system may seem paradoxical. There is no one, clear-cut reason. Primarily, there has been a lack of any concerted public demand for television. Successive Governments, wary of introducing too hastily a medium with tremendous impact on society and the economy, have been grateful for this apathy. In the last few years in particular the main problem has been a shortage of overseas exchange combined with uncertainty of marketing prospects. New Zealand is a mountainous country with scattered settlement, and it is accepted by all concerned that the establishment of a system to cater for the whole country could be a most expensive operation. Television has also had to be considered in relation to the extensive broadcasting system operating in the country. The New Zealand Broadcasting Service, which operates all broadcasting stations, is a Government department responsible to the Minister of Broadcasting. It controls thirty-two stations in eighteen different centres. From licence fees and from the revenue of its commercial division it is self-supporting.

Although occasional regret has been voiced that television was not generally available earlier, it is recognised that the delay has had advantages. New Zealand has studied the experiences of other countries and the problems they have encountered. One distinct advantage, for instance, is that New Zealand has been able to adopt the international 625-line system.

The first step towards television was taken in 1948, when the then Government set up a departmental committee to consider its establishment. The committee reported regularly on developments overseas, but no further steps were taken until late in 1957, when the National Government approved the purchase of experimental equipment. A few months later the Government was defeated in a general election, and the incoming Labour Government deferred purchase of the equipment because of overseas exchange difficulties. Late in 1958 the authorities agreed that experimental equipment should be purchased and that investigations should be made into the best sites for stations, a suitable coverage plan and the relative suitability of different operating frequencies. In February 1959 the first experimental transmissions were begun in Auckland by the New Zealand Broadcasting Service.

Maori entertainers prepare to appear on the first closed-circuit television programme in New Zealand

Early in 1960 it was announced that a television service owned and controlled by the State would be established. This meant that the administration and control would be on the same basis as for sound broadcasting. Later that year the Auckland experimental station began transmitting entertainment programmes. In November 1960 another general election was held, and the National Party undertook that if elected it would appoint a commission to control the introduction and development of television. It was elected, and as a first step a committee of Government members of Parliament has been set up to consider the composition of the commission, whether both television and sound broadcasting should be under the commission, and what part private enterprise should play in television.

At present the Auckland station is transmitting commercial and non-commercial programmes. It is planned to establish experimental or intermediate stations in Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin later. Because of its topography, New Zealand poses special technical problems. Two-thirds of its area is between 650 and 3,500 ft. above sea level, and there are over 220 named mountains above 7,500 ft. Whether separate stations in many locations will be necessary or whether a system of repeater stations is adopted remains to be seen.

New Zealand has an efficient radio manufacturing industry which will be capable of producing all the receivers required. Station equipment will be obtained from overseas. New Zealand may be among the last countries to introduce a television system. It is determined, however, to profit from the experience of others and to make full use of the advantages which the delay has provided.

CEYLON

The state of emergency which was declared in Ceylon a month ago, was made necessary by attempts by the Tamil Federal Party to set up a separate administration in the island's northern and eastern provinces. The Party's direct action campaign had begun as far back as February 20. Ostensibly directed in its early stages towards pressing the Government to change its policy on the Official Language, the campaign was limited to the picketing of Government offices in the two provinces. This resulted in the business of Government in these areas being brought to a virtual standstill.

No bid was made by the Government to suppress this movement, which it bore with patience and tolerance for eight weeks. On April 14, however, the campaign took a new turn with clear attempts to set up a parallel administration. A local postal service was inaugurated by the Federal Party leader, Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayakam, M.P. The Federal Party also announced that it was setting up its separate police service and proposed to distribute Government land in the area.

It was only then that the Government assumed emergency powers and took steps to defeat the separatist activities launched by the Federal Party and protect the country's territorial integrity. The Federal Party was proscribed and about seventy people, including fifteen Tamil M.P.s, detained. Members of the armed forces were used to maintain law and order, which has been done with a minimum of force. Attempts to obstruct or resist the Government forces were reported in the early days of the emergency. One death occurred when an Army patrol was forced to fire on a violent mob on April 19.

The Government's decision to declare an emergency has been supported by other national parties, including the chief Opposition group, the United National Party, led by Mr. Dudley Senanayake, the former Premier.

On the issue of language, the policy of the Government has been to replace English, which was the language of the administration from colonial times, by Sinhalese which is the language of 70 per cent. of the people of Ceylon. While making Sinhalese the official language, or the language of official record, the Government has taken various measures to ensure that those who do not speak Sinhalese are not inconvenienced. Three languages—Sinhalese, Tamil and English—are used in Parliament, in all forms used by the public in transacting business with the Government; on stamps, currency notes and rail and bus tickets. Tamil-speaking people may correspond with the Government in Tamil, and have legal documents, like deeds of title and registrations of births, marriages and deaths, made in Tamil.

Tamil children are educated in Tamil and have the right to enter the public service at any level through examinations in their own language. They are then given a period of time to acquire a knowledge of the official language—Sinhalese.

To-day Tamils are found at all levels of the public services, the judiciary, the police, the armed forces and the diplomatic service, as well as in the professions and in business throughout the country. Tamils serve as heads of departments and as Permanent Secretaries to Ministries. Members of all communities in Ceylon may move freely, buy land and reside anywhere in the island.

Villagers at Sylhet, a tea-growing centre in East Pakistan, examine one of the "air buses" recently introduced by Pakistan International Airlines on routes in East Pakistan. Dakotas carry passengers at extremely low fares. For instance, the 60-minute flight from Dacca to Sylhet costs £1 11s. 6d. This is slightly less than half the price for a second-class ticket on a train over the route and the railway journey takes ten hours

WEALTH

Television in New Zealand; the reasons for Ceylon's state of emergency; Dr. Nkrumah's call to the nation; a new air service to the Malayan East Coast

The items in "The Voice of the Commonwealth" are contributed and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Editor of "The Sphere"

MALAYA

Direct air services between Kuala Lumpur, capital of Malaya, and Kota Bharu, in Kelantan, have been introduced by Malayan Airways for the benefit of businessmen and to help boost tourism.

Explaining this special air service, introduced on the suggestion of the Minister of Transport, a Ministry spokesman recently said much time would be saved with the introduction of this direct flight. The service would operate only on Sundays (Kuala Lumpur to Kota Bharu) and Tuesdays (Kota Bharu to Kuala Lumpur) and would be additional to the present five weekly services via Penang. He added that this would be of considerable help to businessmen, particularly those in Kelantan, and enable more foreign, as well as local tourists, to pay frequent visits to this picturesque East Coast ("Beach of Passionate Love") State.

The East Coast of Malaya, embracing the States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Pahang and Johore, has a special charm of its own. Its palm-fringed golden beaches, washed by the waters of the South China Sea, are the most beautiful in the peninsula. Town and village are rich with nature's colours and the vivid hues of Malay dress.

Here thrive the ancient Malay crafts—the weavers who make the superb hand-loomed sarong material shot with silver and gold thread, the silversmiths who have adapted their hereditary skills and traditional styles to making beautiful ornaments for the modern world, and the mat and basket-workers. Here, too, still flourish the ancient Malay arts, sports and pastimes.

Through the seasons in Kelantan, the most northerly state, the vivid greens and gold of the ricefields stretch to the horizon. All down the coast to the southernmost tip of Asia are the fishing villages with their fleets of picturesque boats. In Trengganu are the famous beaches where the great sea turtles come to lay their eggs.

Kota Bharu, the Kelantan capital, is on the regular internal air service from Kuala Lumpur, to Penang, and makes a good starting point for an East Coast tour. From Kota Bharu you can travel south by road through beautiful country to lovely Kuala Trengganu and thence to Kuantan in Pahang.

GHANA

It is safe to assume that not many heads of state would choose five o'clock in the morning as a propitious time for an important broadcast talk to the people. But when Dr. Nkrumah did it recently he had one of the biggest radio audiences in the country's history. It was an imaginative arrangement that invoked Ghanaian tradition—dawn being the customary time for any special occasion that involves the giving or seeking of advice—and it lent itself well to the overtones of fatherly admonition that ran through the President's talk.

Dr. Nkrumah called his broadcast "a homely chat" and a call "to set our house in order." It amounted to a remarkably frank and outspoken review of aspects of public life in Ghana that were causing disquiet: "the evil of patronage, and its twin brother, nepotism"; rumour-mongering; property acquisition by Ministers and officials; red tape, bureaucracy and waste in the Civil Service. There was no hysteria in the President's voice and he spoke calmly of the need to discuss such matters openly and sincerely. At the same time, subsequent action showed that he was not going to be content with mere words.

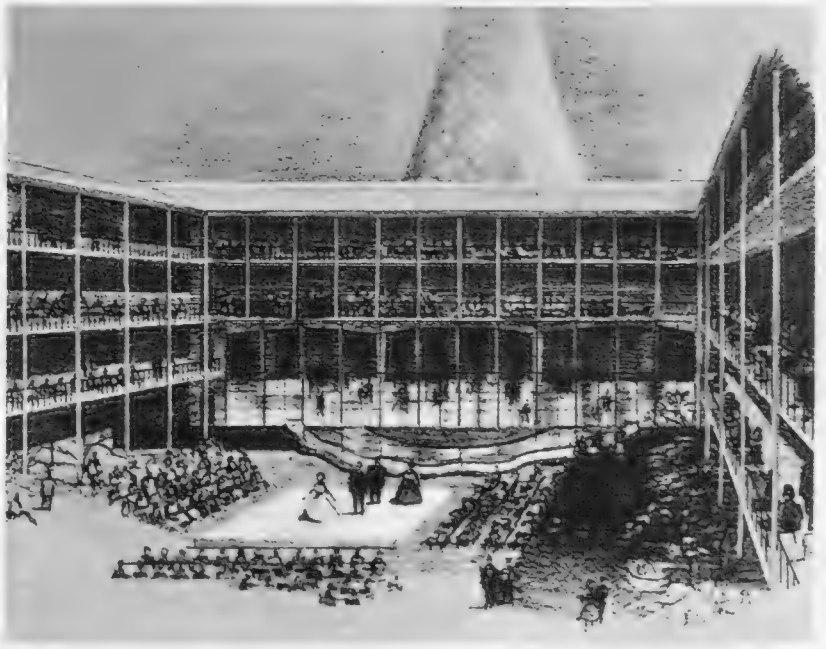
Dr. Nkrumah was particularly emphatic about the dangers of mixing business with politics. As far as his own Convention People's Party was concerned, "no Minister, Ministerial Secretary or M.P. should own a business or be involved in anyone else's business, Ghanaian or foreign." He spoke too of trade union officials who indulge in "loose talk and reprehensible statements which do no good to the Party, the Government or the nation." People in Ghana and abroad, he said, had often been confused and the Government's policies made uncertain as a result of unauthorised statements by people in official or quasi-official positions. Consequent corrections could not altogether remove the harm and suspicion of such action, and the President promised strong measures against any future offenders.

Extravagant use of public funds by persons in high authority was another topic. "I have been alarmed at the amount of travelling abroad which is undertaken by Ministers, Ambassadors, Ministerial Secretaries and civil servants of all ranks. In many cases, it is clear that approval is sought from no one before the journeys are made. In future . . . the cost of journeys undertaken without approval will be surcharged to the persons concerned."

Immediately after the broadcast, Dr. Nkrumah addressed personal letters to all Ministers, Ministerial Secretaries, the Speaker of the National Assembly, Convention People's Party M.P.s and the secretaries and chairmen of several Government-sponsored bodies. They were asked to supply details of any commercial or business activities in which they were involved and particulars of land or property which they owned. And the President told Parliament: "I have found it necessary to direct that a limit be imposed on property acquisition by Ministers, Party officials and Ministerial Secretaries in order to enable them to conform to the modest and simple way of life demanded by the ideals and principles of the Convention People's Party."

Dr. Nkrumah made it clear there was nothing wrong as such in owning businesses or property, provided the holder was not in Parliament. Ghana, he said, was still evolving "a pattern of society consonant with African situations, circumstances and conditions."

The model is of the new cultural centre and art gallery for Melbourne, Australia, details of which were announced recently. Costing £A5,000,000, it will be sited on the south bank of the river Yarra. A gilded spire 415 ft. in height will stand at one end of three courtyards with sliding roofs. Galleries will surround the courtyards. Other buildings will include three open-air theatres, seating 2,500 people in all; an art school; restaurants and an underground car park which will be reached by an underpass below St. Kilda Road (seen in the foreground in the model). The architect is Mr. Roy Grounds, of Melbourne, who designed the Australian Academy of Science in Canberra



A drawing of the proposed Australian Courtyard in the new Melbourne centre

The Duke of Kent, as the Queen's representative, shakes hands with Sir Milton Margai, the Prime Minister, after handing him the instruments granting independence

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN SIERRA LEONE

The Duke of Kent with Sir Maurice Dorman and Sir Milton Margai. **Below:** He meets performers after a dance display

The most solemn moment in the celebrations of Sierra Leone's independence was when the Royal instruments, recognising the country as a sovereign state, were handed by the Duke of Kent to the Prime Minister. Standing close to them was Sir Maurice Dorman, who had just ceased to be Governor and been sworn-in as Governor-General. Around them in the Parliament Building were representatives of the Judiciary, the Churches and the Services, and M.P.s were in their places on the floor of the House. The Duke also read a personal message from the Queen in which she welcomed Sierra Leone as a full member of the Commonwealth, and said that she and the Duke of Edinburgh were looking forward with pleasure to their own visit to the country later this year. Then Parliament was formally opened by the Duke by his reading the Speech from the Throne. During his stay in Freetown, as the Queen's representative, he carried out a very heavy programme of social and other engagements.

Dancing at the State Ball at Fort Thornton, Freetown

The Cabinet Ministers with the Duke of Kent are, from the left: Mr. R. B. S. Coker, Minister without Portfolio; Sir Milton Margai; Dr. John Karefa-Smart, Minister of Lands; Mr. Ngobeh, Minister of Health; and Mr. Sumner, Minister of Communications

The White House, in centre, with the Refectory and Dormitories, on right, and the Infirmary, on left, at Beaumont College, which will be visited by the Queen next week

BEAUMONT'S CENTENARY

The Roman Catholic school in Berkshire is 100 years old

Boys stand for Grace before luncheon in the " Lower Line " Refectory

On May 15, the Queen is visiting the Roman Catholic public school, Beaumont College, near her Royal Palace of Windsor. The visit is part of the celebrations to mark the school's centenary.

Beaumont was founded by the Society of Jesus on an estate which had certainly existed for about 200 years previously. It was the property, for a short time towards the end of the eighteenth century, of Warren Hastings, the creator of Imperial India. The oldest buildings to-day date from shortly after his departure.

It is worth recalling the difficulties facing the first Rector of Beaumont, Father James Eccles, when he took his first boys into the boarding school which he had decided should be part of his community. The official history records: " Many were the hardships endured in those early days by community and boys alike. Chairs were so scarce that they had to be carried from room to room as occasion required. Fires were a costly luxury, and on winter mornings the ice had frequently to be broken in the dormitory jugs."

The contrast with conditions in 1961 needs no stress. Beaumont through the century has expanded its buildings and brought

(*Continued on following page*)

The Chapel at Beaumont College, designed by Joseph Hansom, inventor of the cab bearing his name

J. Murphy, a school Vice-Captain, sits in his cubicle in which he can study as w

BEAUMONT'S CENTENARY

(*Concluded from previous page*)

them as up to date as those of any public school. There are some 250 boys in the College and nearly ninety in the preparatory school, St. John's.

In general organisation the College follows the usual public school system. But there are some unusual aspects. For instance, fagging—that ineradicable memory of most old public schoolboys—has never been known. Nor does Beaumont have a conventional "House" system. Boys are divided into "Higher Line" (roughly those of sixteen years upwards) and "Lower Line."

Higher Line is divided into Captains, Senior and Junior Monitors and Higher Line Playroom. Lower Line is divided into Second and Third Playroom. For sporting purposes, of course, the boys are organised in the appropriate age groups.

Rowing is the only sport which can claim its centenary this year. This is not surprising when one considers the proximity of the Thames. Beaumont was an early entry at Henley. Besides boating, the official sports have been for many years cricket, rugby, tennis, squash, athletics, boxing, fencing and hockey.

In any properly conducted school sport must remain a recreation. The real accent is on moral training leading to intellectual development. The achievements of Beaumont in their totality will be told in *Beaumont (1861-1961)*, by Peter Levi, S.J., to be published by André Deutsch later this year. Father Levi is an Old Boy of the School.

Three years ago the Beaumont Union, the Association of Old Boys, was instrumental in launching the Centenary Appeal Fund, which aims at a target of £100,000. Some £54,000 has already been raised. This sum has enabled additional classrooms and studies to be built and a new boat house is under construction. The Beaumont Union Ball, to be held at the College on June 9, hopes to add considerably to the fund.

This will be the opening event in the Centenary Week-end, which will reach its climax on the Sunday when High Mass is celebrated in the Chapel. That service will epitomise the story of Beaumont, for all boys, past and present. To them their motto *Aeterna Non Caduca* needs no translation.

E. Roberts is a senior boy from Buenos Aires

Father Costigan, S.J., Rector of Beaumont since 1958, talks in the grounds with Philip Hinds, the Captain of the school

A lesson in progress in an Upper Third classroom

as sleep

A section of the school library. The estate in which Beaumont stands once belonged to Warren Hastings, who lived there during his trial

Mr. P. Weare with three members of the Classical Sixth Form. They are, on left, J. R. Nightingale and (behind) P. M. Burden. Right is C. R. McArdle

In the Captains' Room P. Hinds, standing, is with Richard Alison, from Jamaica. The Captain of the School has five Vice-Captains to assist him

S. Creek and J. Boon are both third-year Sixth Formers

The Tuck Shop does a busy trade

BRIAN VESEY-FITZGERALD

THE HEDGES OF ENGLAND

I suppose that anyone, asked to pick out the most characteristic features of the British countryside, would put hedges somewhere near the top of the list. I feel sure that any foreigner asked to do so, would put them right at the top as the feature which, above all others, distinguishes the British countryside. There is no getting away from it: one of the most familiar sights in Britain is a hedgerow. We stand on a hill and look out over the surrounding countryside, and we look out over a patchwork of little fields, each enclosed within its hedgerows.

The sight is so familiar that we take it for granted: most of us believe that it has always been so, that hedgerows are as natural to the British countryside as grass. In fact, only a matter of 200 years or so ago, there was not, with the possible exception of Devon, and I would not care to swear to that, a single hedgerow as we know one to-day in the whole of Britain. Every one has been planted and fashioned by man.

Hedges and trees are cut down in order to reclaim a ditch and a strip of land near Tonbridge, in Kent

This is true of the whole of our countryside: it has been fashioned by man. It was prehistoric man who started making small clearings in the primeval forests and planting a little corn in the clearing so laboriously made; and the process has been going on ever since. The greatness of Britain was not founded upon urban industry. It was not founded on coal or steel. It was founded upon agriculture, upon the industry of the countryman, the farmer and the labourer. So was her beauty. We live, though we do not always realise it, in one of the most beautiful islands in the world. Britain has always been a very beautiful island—Nature saw to that—but her landscape was moulded, and her beauty enhanced, by men who lived in an agricultural civilisation.

It would be true to say that the British landscape has been moulded by six tools: axe, billhook, chisel, crook, plough and scythe. It is to those tools, and the men who wielded them, that we owe many of our most beautiful country towns, for they were originally market centres: it is to those tools, and particularly the crook, that we owe many of our great country churches, for they were originally "wool churches," built by men who had made their money from sheep: it is to those tools that we owe our villages and hamlets and the shape and flavour of our countryside.

The process is still going on. The landscape changes from season to season, from year to year. Nothing in the countryside ever stands still. The soil is pliable, and men mould it to their will to-day, albeit using mechanised tools, even as they did 2,000 years ago. Yet, when you come across them doing so, especially when it concerns hedgerows, so much a part of our subconscious awareness, it gives you quite a shock. I have been in East Anglia, visiting a part I used to know very well indeed; up and down whose hedgerows I used to wander, watching birds, looking for wild flowers. I scarcely recognised it at all.

Over a very considerable area there were no hedges at all and the ditches I remembered had disappeared too. Large drainpipes, I was told, had been laid in the ditches, the hedgerows had been bulldozed out, and the whole levelled to give more room for modern cultivation. In some places even the roadside hedgerows had disappeared and been replaced by wire fences. Does it sound horrible? I admit that when I first saw it I thought it looked horrible: as featureless as a girl without a nose. When you come to think about it, even the most perfect vital statistics would not count for much in such a circumstance: which should give consolation to those whose "v.s.'s" are a little out. By the time I left, a mere three days later, it did not look horrible at all: it looked right. It looked right because I was not looking at something new: I was looking at the England of 200 years ago.

In eastern England, roughly east of a line from the Wash to Portland Bill, where the climate favoured the growing of grain, the old medieval system of open fields persisted until early in the last century. In western England, where heavy rainfall interfered with grain harvest but gave an abundance of grass for livestock, fences were always essential to keep stock in: they, possibly hedges but more usually banks or stone walls, followed the contours and so served the additional purpose of preventing soil, on any relatively flat piece which could be cultivated, from being washed away.

An over-simplified explanation of the open field system is that all the ploughable land in the parish was in three big fields. The people had the right to plough one-acre separate strips over each of the big fields, the theory being that each man had his share of good and poor land. The crops were rotated: wheat, oats or barley, bare fallow.

The introduction of new crops, especially roots, made it desirable for a farmer to have his land in one block instead of widely scattered strips. Hence the Enclosure Acts, which split up the big fields and which made hedges essential; not to keep anything in, but as boundary marks. The original hedges merely marked the boundaries of the farms: later some farmers planted others to subdivide their land and form, unwittingly, the patchwork of England.

Hedges are expensive in labour; particularly when they constitute a fence to keep stock in. The only way to keep a hedge stockproof is to keep it young, and this means that it must be laid. Old bushes grow tall, and gaps appear between the stems at the bottom, so every eight years or so they must be cut down, laid, to enable young thick growth to start from bank level. This is an expert's job and takes time: with the shortage of farm labour, too much time.

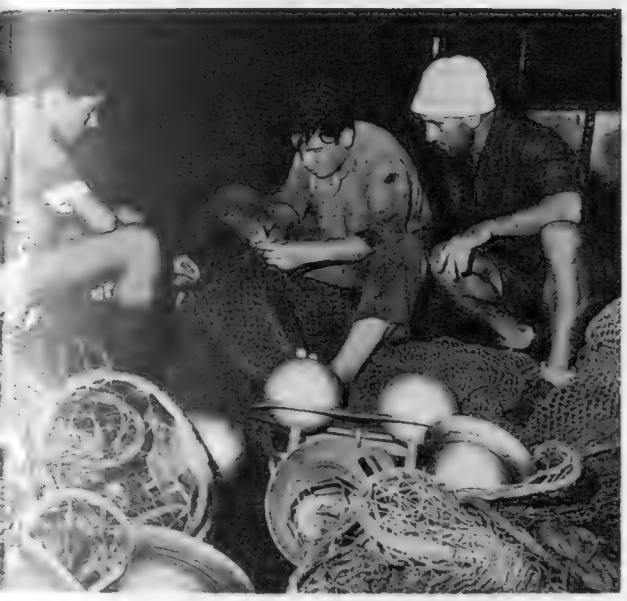
All over England to-day you may see ill-kept hedges: it is cheaper to run a length of electrified wire around the field inside the hedge. Certainly, in eastern England, where the land is almost wholly arable and not much stock is kept, there is no obvious advantage in maintaining hedgerows. You might think that there would be in keeping roadside hedges: but these were originally planted to keep cattle on the highway, to prevent them straying in and eating crops, but nowadays cattle mostly travel in lorries, so even that use has gone. Moreover, to make full use of modern mechanisation (the combine harvester, for example) you require space: the small hedge-bound field, the deep ditch, becomes a nuisance. In arable districts, I think, we shall see fewer and fewer hedgerows. More and more, in such areas, will England come to bear the aspect of 200 years ago.

All very well, you may say, suppose one accepts all that; what will happen to the hedgerow birds? England, without them, will never be the same. I think so, too. But I am not over-depressed. I think that the small birds of agricultural land have worse things to put up with at the moment in the way of chemical sprays and so forth. In any case, was open field England devoid of small birds? I do not know. But—did the swallow come to England only when the buildings came?

ISRAELI FISHING SCHOOL

The Israeli Mevo'ot Yam fisheries school has its own harbour at Michmoret, on the Mediterranean coast

At the Government-owned sailor-fisherman school of Mevo'ot Yam (Gateway to the Sea) at Michmoret, on the Mediterranean coast of Israel, the students are given an intensive four-year course to prepare them to enter the nation's fishing fleet. Fish form a vital part of the Israeli economy and the Government has concentrated on building up its fleet of fishing vessels. Last year consumption of foodstuffs was up by over 7 per cent. in Israel, a rate which, if maintained, would double the standard of living in ten years. The course at Mevo'ot Yam covers both the theoretical and the practical side of sea fishing. Besides studying mathematics and zoology, for instance, the students learn to repair nets and sails, engines and running gear. They spend much of their time sailing in the various vessels owned by the school. Mevo'ot Yam is assisted by the Fisheries Research Department of the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture.



Students are taught how to mend nets. **Centre:** They man the school's trawler. Left is an echo sounder used to detect fish. **Right:** Using sextants in a navigation exercise

The day's catch is hauled in. **Right:** Students practise setting the sails of one of the Israeli school's yawls

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

This is the second selection of letters from readers, with Victor Bonham-Carter's comments, regarding his articles on the public schools which were published in The Sphere *on February 25 and March 4. (The first selection of letters was published on March 25.) Next week's issue (May 20) will contain a special contribution from Dr. John Murray, former Principal of the University College of the South-West, now Exeter University. In the following week (May 27), Mr. Bonham-Carter will sum up on readers' views and give his own conclusions about the future of the public schools.*

From Mr. and Mrs. Child, Co-Heads, Dartington Hall School, Devon.

Mr. Bonham-Carter has rightly stressed in his first article that there is a surprising variety among the public schools. In including as one of them a school like Dartington, however, we feel he is confusing the issue. True we are an independent and fee-paying boarding school, but since we have so many deliberate differences from the boys' public schools in all their variety, we scarcely think that we should come within the scope of his arguments. These have most cogently tried to describe the pros and cons for the survival within the national system of boarding schools of a certain kind. First and foremost they are one-sex schools, whose policy is the effectual segregation of boys during adolescence from girls and women. That the results of this have a far-reaching psychological significance cannot be denied. They are also schools in which corporal punishment and compulsory athleticism are regarded as desirable factors in the process of character training. They all give a training in the ways of autocracy and in belief in social status, a habit of mind which is not instinctive, as Mr. Bonham-Carter suggests, but only acquired through cultural pressures. Finally they are all schools in which religious orthodoxy of one sort or another is preached and practised.

To argue for or against their preservation is to argue for or against the preservation of these particular values embodied in boarding school life. Believing in none of them as essential to the educational needs of the present century and practising none of them, we feel bound in honesty to say that Mr. Bonham-Carter's description of Dartington as a co-educational venture within the system cannot be allowed to pass without comment.

From a psycho-analyst (*who is M.R.C.P. and D.P.M.*).

A parent paying fees surely wants more than instruction for his money. Schooling, since free libraries, is not mainly a problem of getting knowledge and instruction, especially as the free State schools get more university scholarships anyway than public schools.

As a psychiatrist I see the special contribution of the public schools in their handling of the normal difficulty of the betwixt-and-between phase which is adolescence. At this time a youngster wants and deserves to manage on his own, without becoming isolated. At thirteen he is not ready to marry, even if he wants to find out about girls. He wants to taste all sorts of independence, and his parents want to feel safe about his circumstances in doing so. Day schools and State schools leave a great deal to the home and leave much to be desired where adolescents are concerned.

Adolescent rebellion is a normal and necessary phase of development. What the public schools offer, and other schools do not, is ready-made companionship and freedom under limited conditions, and within a general family and corporate identity. At public schools the youngsters rebel against their parents with others of their age, who share an overall common background, loyalty and general point-of-view. School loyalties often then take precedence over home ones, as the families of school friends set other standards and other models of behaviour. It is for this common way of life that we pay fees, and not for the instruction. We should make no bones about it.

The difference between public schools and State schools lies, I think, in the degree to which this influencing is a calculated part of the school's time. State schools leave this more to the home and to outside organisations, while public schools take full advantage of their 100-year-long experience. They make full use of the group influences appropriate to the adolescent stage of development. Their means of action are: boarding; self-government; shared ideals and basic assumptions; marvellous physical and good intellectual facilities; control of "bad influences"—all of which resolve into that *esprit de corps*, which is now almost fashionable again. It is for this "family tradition" that we choose a particular school, and are willing to pay for it.

Psychiatrists know the importance of the "Ego ideal." It really *does* matter who influences the adolescents. We cannot, therefore, criticise public schools either because they set out to influence, or because they use all the techniques of teaching to do so. A clear point of view, clearly presented, provides a standard against which later one's own personal ideals can be judged. It gives a reality against which to consolidate one's dreams, and also, incidentally, a code against which to rebel, but which does not wreck the home. I find it in accordance, therefore, with psychological science that the essentially irrational prejudices, assumptions and conventions of a wide family group or class, to which a parent owes loyalty, should be perpetuated.

We should not be mealy-mouthed about family prejudices. Rowing or rugger each provoke irrational family loyalties and we like our offspring to share them. Above all we want our sons to make a compromise between the world, as it is outside, and the background we have given them in our homes. Just at this time when so many grown-ups are insecure about their own social identity, the public school code has a special contribution; and critics should not forget that it opens the door to an *open* group or class, not to a closed caste.

Victor Bonham-Carter:

I fully appreciate the points raised by Mr. and Mrs. Child, in addition to the fact that I, myself, know Dartington well. At the same time, their letter and the one from the psycho-analyst seem to show that those concerned with "progressive" education and who observe the psychological development of the adolescent are not always in agreement. Whereas Mr. and Mrs. Child specifically disapprove of public schools because of certain aims and methods—sex segregation, corporal punishment, compulsory athleticism, training in autocracy (leadership?), belief in social status, etc.—the psycho-analyst finds good in some, if not in all of them, but certainly in their strength and in the "group influences" which they offer. Of course there is no final answer, but I find it encouraging that a professional psychologist should take this line. I hope he is not the only one. In my view none of the public school aims and few of the techniques are wrong in themselves. It all depends how they are used and put over. At the same time, I have to admit that their existence may prove the major obstacle to bringing public and State schools together, quite apart from fees.

From Mrs. Eva Murray-Browne, parent and educationist.

It is significant that, although public school fees are so high, there are plenty of parents willing to pay them—so many indeed that there are not enough public school places to meet the demand. It cannot all be a question of social *cachet*; it must mean that the public schools have something else to offer. Mr. Bonham-Carter is right, I am sure, in deploring the fact that at present these schools are the preserve of the well-to-do. It is essential that the public schools, if they are to survive, must show willingness to admit boys from poor homes as well as the sons of rich people. But I agree that the practical difficulties are formidable.

From a practical point of view the suggestion about altering the age of entry to State secondary schools and to public schools, so that entry to both should be at twelve years of age, is a valuable one. Another factor that should be considered is the difference in the curricula of State primary schools and independent preparatory schools. Anything that can be done to enable the nation to take advantage of the contribution that the public schools can make towards education in this country is vitally important.

V. B.-C.:

I believe that the administrative, reasonably non-controversial, questions raised here—curricula, age of entry, etc.—should be our next concern, and let fees look after themselves for the time being. No unprejudiced person can deny the force of Mrs. Murray-Browne's last point.

From Mr. Ronald Hamilton, House Master, Winchester College.

Mr. Bonham-Carter's articles are full, fair and uncontroversial. He is, I believe, old-fashioned when he writes about the Arnoldian priorities. Of course everyone, in and outside the public schools, wants a man to be "honest, unselfish, loyal, steadfast, courageous, tolerant, willing to take responsibility and ready to offer both service and leadership to the community

Right: Boys play on the football pitch at the side of the main building of Stockwell Manor L.C.C. school in Lambeth, London. Another sporting facility for pupils is a swimming bath. The school was opened at the end of March by Lord Denning of Whitchurch, a Lord of Appeal

Pro and con from teachers, a psycho-analyst and others

to which he belongs." But we lack, to-day, the glad, confident certainty of our predecessors as to precisely how this character formation is achieved. Not many of us are arrogant enough to believe that we possess the mould which fills the bill, but we do *know* that there can be no valuable service and no leadership without the trained intelligence. Thus it is that " intellectual ability " has come right up in the order of priorities, we put character and brains on an equal footing and deplore that the bugbear of finance makes us miss many boys whom it would be a privilege to teach.

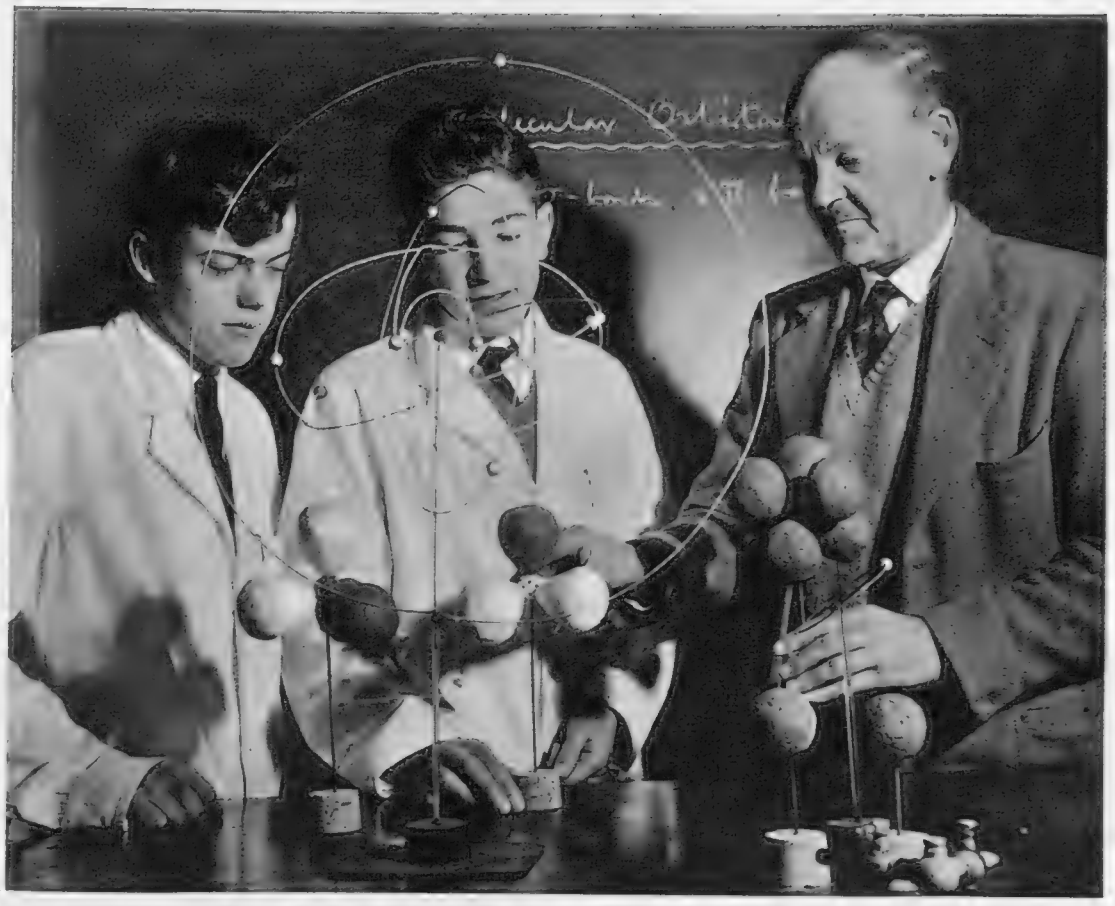
But, for all our doubts about our own capacities as character-formers, we believe passionately in the boarding system: in living in a heap, in chores, in tolerance and having to run things, in being prefects and corporals and house captains and house representatives, and in being surrounded with people and problems and societies and lectures and rules and freedom and things one wants to do and things one has to do and public opinion and things to start and things to revolt against and all sorts of paths leading sometimes to tiny glories and *continually to responsibility*. It is opportunity for assuming responsibility which the boarding school alone can offer.

From a Business Executive.

I suggest the answer is fairly given by Mr. Bonham-Carter when he sums up Doctor Thomas Arnold's first two priorities for his boys at Rugby School, in the words " Formation of Character."

In my opinion this is the most important part of a public school training, and, speaking as a parent, I am very happy that it should take precedence over " Intellectual Ability." The two are obviously allied and given the former, the latter will come a good deal more easily to a normal boy.

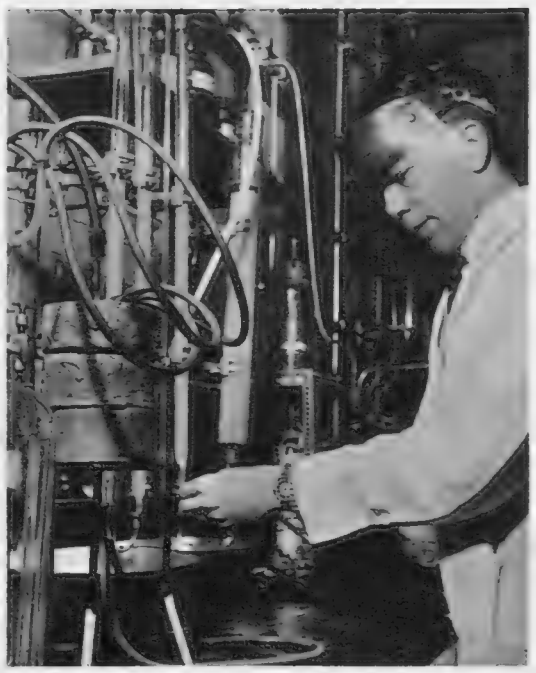
I would ask no more of a public school than it should teach my son a true understanding of real and lasting values. I should be disappointed if he grew up " To know the cost of everything and the value of nothing."



Mr. T. A. H. Peacocke, Senior Science Master at St. John's School, Leatherhead, in Surrey, uses demonstration equipment to explain molecular theories to two of his pupils. Mr. Peacocke, with assistance from senior boys, has carried out research for the Atomic Energy Research Establishment in the laboratories at the school

V. B.-C.:

I stand corrected about intellectual ability, at any rate as regards Winchester. Competition to go to the university, and all the pressures of the world outside have already raised the standards of examinations, and induced business, industry, and the professions to demand higher and higher individual capacity. And this is reflected in our performance as a nation. Yet, admitting all this, I think there is great danger in over-promoting intellect. Many boys develop slowly, and some *never* get beyond a certain level of intelligence. If the public school does not look after them, it will intensify the already dangerous division between those who have brains and those who have not. Moreover, in my view, brains are not an essential element in character, and this surely has been one of the historic principles of the public schools. I think that Dr. Arnold was right.



D. E. Thomas, of the sixth form at Leatherhead, has recently won a scholarship to Christ Church, Oxford

Boys at Barnhill Secondary Modern School, Middlesex, during a science lesson relayed on closed-circuit television from Hayes Grammar School, two miles away. It is believed to be the first time this method has been tried out in a school in Britain as part of the regular curriculum

From Mr. T. G. Jameson, who was for many years chairman of the Dronfield Grammar School, near Sheffield.

The country is spending far too much on pupils who are incapable of, or who have no real interest in, a first-class education.

I base this opinion on my experience of many years' chairmanship of a day grammar school. After masters and mistresses had done their utmost to create interest in the studies of the scholars, far too often a boy or girl would leave without compunction and break the contract into which their parents had entered, i.e., that their boy or girl would remain at school for a certain period.

V. B.-C.:

Is not this a comment on the fact that both grammar and public schools should be brought far closer together, both as regards their standing and function, and the type of education they offer? Since both are *academic* secondary schools, necessitating a long course of study, I suggest that in both cases a pupil should be under contractual obligation to stay the full time, unless by mutual agreement or for some clearly specified reason he or she is compelled to leave before then. Such a step would involve a re-thinking of the method of selection, about which I know that many grammar school teachers feel strongly.

TRAVEL

MINORCA

By GORDON COOPER

Minorca, second largest of the Balearic Islands, is also their Cinderella. While this "White and Blue Island"—so called because of the remarkable blue of the Mediterranean sea and sky broken by the brilliant white of the houses—may not offer much in the way of organised entertainments, it has considerable appeal for those prepared to make their own discoveries. Not least, it still retains an unspoilt atmosphere.

The island is not difficult to reach, for there are air links between it and Barcelona and Palma, while there are thrice weekly sailings during the summer months between Barcelona and Port Mahon, as well as sea communications with Palma and Ibiza. It is even possible to make a long day-excursion to Minorca from Palma, travelling both ways by the night steamer. In Mahon there is the first-class Hotel Mahon, and there is simple hotel accommodation available at Alcaufer Creek (Hotel Xuroy), Fornells (Fonda Burdo) and near Ciudadela (Hotel Bahia). Internal communications are by bus and taxi. There is a Tourist Information Office in Mahon, and Horizon Holidays (17, Hanover Street, W.1) offer inclusive travel arrangements.

As every schoolboy knows, Minorca was a British possession during most of the eighteenth century, for it was vital to our naval operations in the Mediterranean. It was the scene, too, of that scandalous episode in our history: the events which led to the shooting of Admiral Byng. You can still visit the Golden Farm, close to Mahon, which was the temporary home of Nelson and Lady Hamilton in 1798.

Our occupation, however, is not marked as in some other lands by a passion for cricket, but in reminders of our habits, such as the sash windows to be seen in many houses and the names given to various articles in constant use which indicate a survival of the English language. Among table accessories the following indicate their origin: *kitil* (kettle); *botil* (bottle); *mok* (mug); *saydbord* (sideboard); and *tibord* (tea-tray). Barracks are still called *beriks*, a haversack is *aversack*, and a naval guard is *midzamen* (midshipman). The inquiring visitor will discover many more of these curious survivals in language.

At Villa Carlos, known in the eighteenth century as Georgetown, the architecture and planning all belong to Portsmouth, with even, to-day, a George Street, a Stuart Street, and even a Victory Street. One of the many forts we built at the entrance to the harbour preserves the name of "Marlborough," while in the large square, once used for ceremonial parades, I watched Spanish soldiers playing football and called up "a vision of serried lines of Redcoats, resplendent in their pipe-clayed accoutrements and thickly-powdered pigtails, of Highlanders in their curious blend of barbaric and formal uniforms, and of the tall Hessians in blue and gold braid" (Eric Whelpton). Incidentally, on public holidays the girls dance a local version of the Highland Fling and wear on these occasions a kind of kilt with a tartan pattern.

In addition to this historical appeal, there is also considerable archæological interest, for the island is dotted with the work of prehistoric man, even though much of this record in stone is hard to read. The most interesting are the megalithic monuments called *talayots*; tower-like structures of unmortared blocks of stone which bear a certain resemblance to the *nuraghe* of Sardinia, but are not actually linked in any way. There are also the altar-like *taulas* and the boat-shaped *navetas*, all offering appeal to those with historical imagination. Why should these relics be unique of their kind? They certainly provide a mystery for us to-day.

Ciudadela, the only other town of size, is some 30 miles distant from Mahon, and lies on the north-western portion of Minorca. Prior to the British occupation, it was the capital of the island, and it still retains some interesting buildings, including a number of palaces. Generally rather sleepy, it comes to life on St. John's Day (June 24), when there is a parade of mounted men in period dress, jousting, and, most exciting of all, the horsemen urging their steeds up staircases into the living-rooms of the people, who pelt them with nuts and lighted fireworks.

The hinterland of Minorca is flat, except for Monte Toro (1,150 ft.), a conical mountain on whose summit there is a pilgrimage church. The view over the countryside is rewarding, for it shows the number of mortarless stone walls which separate every patch of ground. There are even walls around individual trees. The land, by the way, is extremely stony, and high winds often prevail. But the most striking impression one gets is the dazzling white of the houses, and every building looks as though it had just been whitewashed, while the interior of even the humblest home is spotlessly clean. (Were the English of the nineteenth century non-litter-bugs?)

The people on this Spanish island are most hospitable, and you can still see occasionally in their homes family heirlooms of Georgian furniture. Unfortunately, the various relics of Nelson in Golden Farm were stolen or destroyed during the Civil War, and the double-bedded room, hinted by the housekeeper-guide as being a "love-nest," is spurious, for "Nelson's Room," which is far more genuine, contains only a single bed.

There are some excellent beaches in Minorca, but not within the neighbourhood of Port Mahon. The hotel, however, has a bathing-pool and runs motor-links with a beach. There are sea-bathing facilities at Cala de Alcaufer and at the hotel I mentioned near Ciudadela.

My own last recollection of Minorca is the cemetery of Nuestra Señora de Gracia. My interest had been aroused by a Murray's Handbook, which stated that communicating bell-cords were attached to corpses, in case of a trance, and the bodies could not then be buried for forty days. With difficulty, I found the mortuary chapel, pulled a cord which came away in my hand, and was told that this former custom had vanished and that bodies now only lie there for forty hours.

For further information on Minorca apply to the Spanish Tourist Office, 67, Jermyn Street, S.W.1.

The beach at Ciudadela in the north-west part of Minorca

A NEW SERVICE BETWEEN SOUTHAMPTON AND AUSTRALIA

The 16,355-ton S.S. *Bretagne*, owned by the Chandris Line, a Greek company which also owns the S.S. *Patras*, will inaugurate a new service between Southampton and Australian ports on September 22. The first sailing will be via Cape Town and Durban to Australia, but the following sailing, on December 2, will be via the Mediterranean and Suez. This is a modern ship, formerly owned by Transports Maritimes of Marseilles. She has recently undergone refitting. The fares are extremely attractive, being as low as £114 from Southampton to Fremantle, tourist class. First-class fares, off-season, from Southampton to Sydney are £195 to £400 for a suite. In season these fares will be increased to £250 and £480. Tourist-class, all the year round, fares from Southampton to Sydney are from £130 in a six-berth cabin to £179 in a two-berth cabin.

The first-class accommodation is extremely comfortable, all cabins having shower or bath, and the ship is air-conditioned throughout. In spite of these low fares, the standard of amenities is excellent; swimming-bath, children's playroom, hairdresser, beauty parlour, gymnasium and library are among them. The dining-rooms, both tourist and first-class, are lofty and spacious, while the first-class lounge is up to any transatlantic standard. It is understood that the first voyage via the Cape is an exception, and that all subsequent voyages will be direct, via Suez.

Union-Castle is running two autumn cruises in the *Braemar Castle*, the first sailing from Southampton on October 21, calling at Tangier, Palermo, Athens, Beirut, Heraklion and Naples, and arriving back at Marseilles on November 9. Passengers will then return to this country overland. The second cruise sails from Marseilles on November 11, passengers travelling overland from this country to join her. Ports called at will include Naples, Syracuse, Athens, Haifa, Rhodes, Palma, and Gibraltar. The *Braemar Castle* arrives back in London on December 3.

The passage rates for the cruises include the rail fares from and to Marseilles and will range from £140 to £320.

A very useful air contact between Bournemouth and Ireland has been introduced by Air Safaris. There will be two scheduled flights a week, on Sundays and Tuesdays, from Hurn Airport, just outside Bournemouth, to Dublin and Belfast. A seventeen days return fare to Dublin will cost £12 11s., and to Belfast, £10 18s. for a thirty days return. Vikings will be used on this service.

W. D. C. C.

The schooner *Susanne*, running before the wind and using every available inch of sail, is one of the yachting photographs by Frank and Keith Beken in their exhibition in London. **Below:** Another of the yachting pictures in the show; *Valkyrie II*, the British challenger for the America's Cup in 1893, meeting with strong winds in the Clyde

GABOR DENES

YACHTING

The amalgamation of the two yacht clubs at Torquay, which was completed recently, is a move which should, and I am sure will, be followed by other clubs faced by a similar situation. The senior of the two, the Royal Torbay, founded in 1863, had a spacious clubhouse on the hill overlooking the harbour, its members paid the higher subscription but, as time went on, more and more of them were solely bridge and snooker playing members. On the other hand the Torquay Corinthian seemed to attract the younger element to their small clubhouse at the waterside, with a lower subscription, and, on the whole, much more sailing activity. Now the former premises of the junior club are retained at Haldon Pier as sailing headquarters, while the old Royal Torbay clubhouse on Beacon Hill is being improved, renovated and generally made fit for the many requirements of a membership almost three times the number of its former users. I was recently shown the improvements already completed by John Wollen, the Commodore.

A lovely room overlooking the bay, formerly shrouded in darkness as the billiard room, has been turned into a cheerful clubroom in which 300 people enjoyed a gay party at Easter. During our tour of inspection I witnessed the difficulties the new committee has to overcome from the few die-hard members who have got used to their regular afternoon bridge games in one of the other front rooms. They complained bitterly to the Commodore and protested against having to play in a centrally-heated back room in future. "We must have plenty of daylight and fresh air," they said, "and 'X' is sure to resign if you insist on this plan." I gathered that these vested interests only represent a score or so people out of some 600 members, and so I feel confident that the rejuvenated Royal Torbay, as the amalgamated club is now called, will go from strength to strength. The two club-houses, each serving its own purpose, will provide some of the finest facilities any club can have.

From time to time, many fine examples of the work of Beken and Son of Cowes have been used as illustrations on this page. Since before the turn of the century, Frank Beken has taken the finest yachting photographs, including the wonderful "big ones" of bygone days, and more recently he has been joined in the business by his son, Keith Beken. Between them they have covered at least two generations of yachting history and their joint achievement is a brilliant pictorial record of that history.

A representative cross section of this unique series—the selection of only 117 pictures must have been extremely difficult—is now on view at an exhibition "The Glory of Sail," at Ilford House (133-5 Oxford Street, London), which remains open until approximately June 3. Most of the superb photographs in the exhibition show the older, famous vessels, but there are several examples of contemporary craft. The same technical perfection and the same "eye for a picture," capable of determining the right split second to make the shot, characterise all.

In a way it is not surprising that such successful results have not encouraged the Bekens to change their methods of working. To-day they use a faster launch to get them into the right position at the right moment, but their photographic equipment would be regarded as archaic by many. A home-made rigid-field camera held in the hand is used, and all the pictures are taken on whole-plate ($8\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins.) glass plates. "A heavy camera held at arm's length is more stable, especially in a high wind . . ." say the Bekens. Exposures are made with a rubber ball, held in the teeth, releasing the shutter.

BOOKS

THE READER'S TASTE

Sidelights on the war years; and fiction by E. M. Almedingen, H. E. Bates, Storm Jameson and Richard Bissell

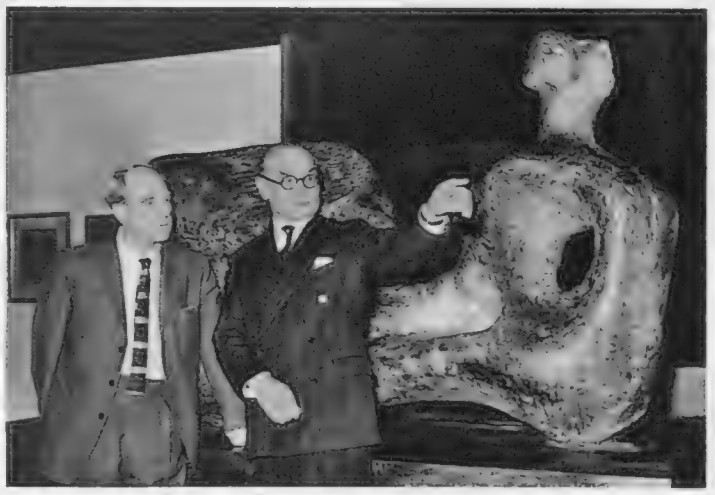
There could scarely be a more appropriate book to start this page than Mr. Robertson Davies' volume on reading to good purpose, THE PERSONAL ART (Secker and Warburg. 25s.). Mr. Davies writes for those people who themselves read for pleasure, but not idly; who read for pastime but not to kill time and he is scrupulous in pointing out that he has no wish to impose his own tastes in the matter but rather, as he says: " I expose my taste in the hope that it may provide diversion for the reader." I am glad that Mr. Davies states his objective in these terms because, naturally enough, no two views are likely to coincide completely and I, for instance, disagree with a whole-hearted and 100 per cent. completeness with his statement that " we may doubt if anything will restore popularity to H. H. Munro's single venture into the novel form, *The Unbearable Bassington*, for it suffers from the failure of vitality which is the characteristic disease of the comic novel undertaken on this high level." " Failure of vitality," forsooth. But to be provocative is an art in itself and Mr. Davies does very well in both this and in a more sober, reasoned way.

Mr. Stephen Watts has collected some fourteen of his " occasional pieces " written about but not necessarily during the war years and has given the book the far from banal title of MOONLIGHT ON A LAKE IN BOND STREET (Bodley Head. 16s.). Mr. Watts is as conscious as the next man that there has been a recent spate of war books by generals, admirals and field-marshals. " Perhaps," he writes, " squeakily justifying my emergence now, I might say *Après le déluge, moi*," an amusing sentiment which is as typical of the writer's wit as his modesty. I thoroughly enjoyed this highly atmospheric collection and recommend it to you as well worthy to stand alongside the more ponderous volumes of war memoirs.

E. M. Almedingen is, without any question, a great historical novelist, one of the finest now writing in the English language and any work of hers must be approached with respect as well as with a certainty of enjoyment. Her new book is a biography of that unhappy lady, THE EMPRESS ALEXANDRA (Hutchinson. 25s.), and it is written with profound understanding and the added advantage of personal knowledge gained from her own close relatives in Russia. Alexandra was only forty-six when she was murdered with her husband and children in that cellar in Ekaterinburg but she had known great joys, great love and crushing sorrow. She had also, as the writer points out more compellingly than I have yet seen it done, been slandered, traduced and misunderstood to a fantastic degree. No one with even the most passing interest in Russian history should miss reading this distinguished and quite absorbing book.

THE CHINESE BIGAMY OF MR. DAVID WINTERLEA (Allen and Unwin. 21s.)—a curious title if ever I saw one—has been translated from the Chinese by Mr. Henry McAleavy and is the tale of some equally curious goings on in the London of nearly sixty years ago. The contrast between the stuffiness of the Edwardian life and the Oriental debaucheries of one of the principal figures in the story is piquant, to say the least, and the book has an oddity that is less refreshing than puzzling.

NOW SLEEPS THE CRIMSON PETAL (Michael Joseph. 15s.) is a book of short stories by a master of the art; each of them perfectly shaped, perfectly balanced and filled with delight for the reader. When a writer is as incomparably good at one genre as Mr. H. E. Bates is at this, it may seem incomprehensible that he should ever turn to the full dress novel or, as occasionally and sensationally, to the lusty and farcical. The present volume, in any case, shows an admirable writer at the very top of his form and what more than that need be said to the discerning? If I could choose a personal favourite from the collection it would be the title story, but *Lost Ball*, with its strangeness, its brevity and yet its utter completeness, is quite as haunting.



HENRY MOORE, the distinguished British sculptor (left), and Sir John Rothenstein, Director of the Tate Gallery, stand in front of Mr. Moore's bronze " Reclining Figure, 1957." The Tate Gallery has acquired six sculptures chosen in consultation with the artist to supplement the existing collection. The works are the gift of the Friends of the Tate

In a week that is generous with its literary top-liners, there is a novel by Miss Storm Jameson, LAST SCORE (Macmillan. 16s.), and that needs no further recommendation than its announcement. Here is another author who reached a pinnacle of performance quite a number of years ago—and still perches there! No weakening of content, no easy slipshodness of style but a constant refining and polishing. The book is set in an imaginary colony but the events, and the revolt against what can be described as an occupying force, are shaped to a familiar pattern and the reader may find analogies if he is so inclined. He will also most certainly find some very real pleasure in the study of a form, a style and a construction which would not be easy to surpass.

GOODBYE, AVA (Secker and Warburg. 16s.) is one of the funniest books I have read for years. The publishers do no service to Mr. Richard

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Dr. Kersten, sitting eating cream cakes and drinking coffee in an officers' mess, heard, by chance, one top-level Gestapo officer tell another officer of the impending deportation of a whole nation. He subsequently had the power within his own hands to prevent that disastrous decision from being implemented. The story smacks of the wildest fantasy, of something in the realm of international detective fiction. But according to Joseph Kessel, who, in THE MAGIC TOUCH (Hart Davis. 16s.), tells the story of Dr. Felix Kersten, Himmler's Finnish-born masseur and physician, this is exactly what happened after Hitler had given the order to Himmler to send the Dutch people, as a punishment, into the icy lands of eastern Poland beyond Lublin, D-Day being April 20, 1941, the Führer's birthday. The two whom Kersten overheard were Heydrich and Rauter, the Dutch Gestapo leader. Acting with persuasive skill and determination, Kersten successfully urged Himmler to get the order rescinded. Himmler, racked with stomach cramps through vast if nefarious overwork and nervous pressure, depended utterly on Kersten for his physical well-being and so, says Joseph Kessel, the miracle was achieved. This is a truly fascinating book. Apparently, despite all its wild unlikeliness, the facts have been duly proven. Dr. Kersten, long before his death in 1960, was very properly honoured by the Dutch people for his extraordinary services as saviour of the nation with which he clearly had a deep spiritual affinity.

UNBELIEVABLE FACT

The story of Dr. Kersten, Himmler's Masseur

Accounts of contemporary social life in the Soviet Union are few and far between, and no one would expect them to be either balanced or comprehensive, so limited are the opportunities for travel and for entering Muscovite homes. Ronald Hingley, lecturer in Russian at Oxford University, has, however, set down a variety of interesting impressions in his book UNDER SOVIET SKINS (Hamish Hamilton. 21s.), and his determination to be fair is most apparent. Mr. Hingley pays a tribute to the " liveliness and open-mindedness of young Soviet citizens " which bodes well for the future of their country, and then he goes and caps it by saying that at any rate " Soviet society is simply too absurd to continue indefinitely in the same rut." Mr. Hingley does tend to give an overall impression of overwhelming drabness in Russian life. It may be that his experiences have been largely in the Moscow and Leningrad regions and not among the southern cities, like Kiev, and other places where a warm climate, warm temperaments, and some gaiety of spirit go hand in hand.

Muriel Heppell and F. B. Singleton have combined their talents as historians to present a picture of Yugoslavia past and present, the former dealing with the Yugoslav lands up to the outbreak of World War I, and the latter with the emergence of the modern State. YUGOSLAVIA (Ernest Benn. 27s.) is the latest addition to the *Nations of the Modern World* series, and it is a fascinating study in the bringing together of diverse national, cultural and religious groups.

As human beings we are, generally speaking, appallingly ignorant of the functioning of our bodies, and for the most part we all seem fairly content to wallow in that ignorance until something goes wrong. Benjamin F. Miller, M.D., and Ruth Goode, in MAN AND HIS BODY (Gollancz. 21s.), have produced a book for the general reader, and it is written with such a glow and sense of wonder that one tends to forget this is a scientific exposition and not a vast unfolding drama. The structure and workings of each part of the body are dealt with, and there are chapters on how the cell burns to produce energy, sex and reproduction, and the brain (what we know and do not know about it).

Here is the story of a public relations officer let loose in a church; no ordinary church, for St. Martin-in-the-Fields is probably unique in its width of appeal. In YOU OWE ME FIVE FARTHIN'S (Skeffington. 25s.) George Fearon

Bissell by announcing that he wrote *The Pajama Game* or that the plot is thin and some of the situations preposterous. So what? A lot of us think that Edward Lear was very funny indeed and what then, about plots and preposterous situations? Using a Somerset Maugham technique (more difficult technically than it appears to be) Mr. Bissell puts his narrator into a houseboat in a small town in Iowa on the Mississippi. Frank is a bachelor who somehow manages to play up all the local luscious types without being hauled, American-wise, to the altar. In the ramshackle houseboat next to him lives a truck driver, his shapely wife and four children who seem to lead the thoroughly relaxed life of convinced nudists with a touch of female and infantile anarchy thrown in for good measure. Preposterous or not, the resulting situations are not to be read in a first-class compartment full of stockbrokers unless you want to be dragged into 'Change and well and truly hammered.

THE SCORPIONS (Macmillan. 16s.) is a first novel and a promising one by Mrs. Marie-Therese Baird who has chosen to write about a very beautiful house inhabited by a far from beautifully-natured family; a family, in fact, who behave after the manner of those alarming insects amongst whom, after mating, the female often devours the male. Mrs. Baird has an easy, almost conversational style and considerable dexterity in the handling of her plot. I predict a pleasant degree of popular success for her books.

OWLS AND SATYRS (Longmans. 15s.) is another first novel, this time by Mr. David Pryce-Jones. Sophisticated, amusing and even truly comic on occasion, this is a novel to be enjoyed and a novelist to welcome.

BORN (Peter Davies. 18s.) is a long and dramatic novel from America, written with some intensity by Miss Gertrude Schweitzer and turning on the question of religious beliefs and religious bigotry. More readable than I had at first supposed and quite evidently a work of sincere feeling.

Mr. Charles E. Israel has written the story of RIZPAH (Macmillan. 21s.), the eighteen-year-old concubine of King Saul, who returned his love and was at his side during his long and deadly struggle against the Philistines. The country of Israel then was guided by the prophecies of Samuel and led by Saul, politically and militarily. The author, in this long and thoughtful novel, has reconstructed the period with immense and praiseworthy care and can safely be said to have produced a noble book.

Vernon Fane

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describes this adventure in public relations, so essential to a place of worship which people all over the world often like to regard as their second parish church. It has been the task of Mr. Fearon and his colleagues to keep St. Martin's and its many varied activities in touch with its world-wide parish through the good offices of the Press, radio and television.

THE BRITANNICA BOOK OF THE YEAR 1961 (5 gns.) makes its bow, recording the events of 1960, and it is very good value with its 564 pages, 423 articles and 470 illustrations. 1960 was a momentous year in many ways, producing, among other things, that gem of a remark from the Astronomer Royal, " Interplanetary travel is utter bilge," and also marking the emergence of eighteen newly independent nations. Skirts, we are told, remained short, lengthening slightly towards winter. Perfumed movies made headway in Hollywood. And so the march of progress goes on.

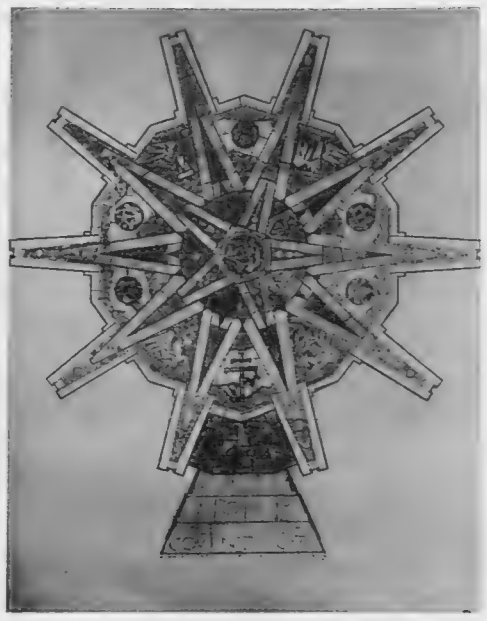
V. A. Firsoff has followed up his enquiry into lunar physics, *Strange World of the Moon*, with a comprehensive work on what we at present know of lunar geology. SURFACE OF THE MOON (Hutchinson. 21s.) brings to the mind's eye the sort of surface conditions which will confront the first people to land there. The text is supported by a gazetteer and map.

(*Further book reviews on page 268.*)

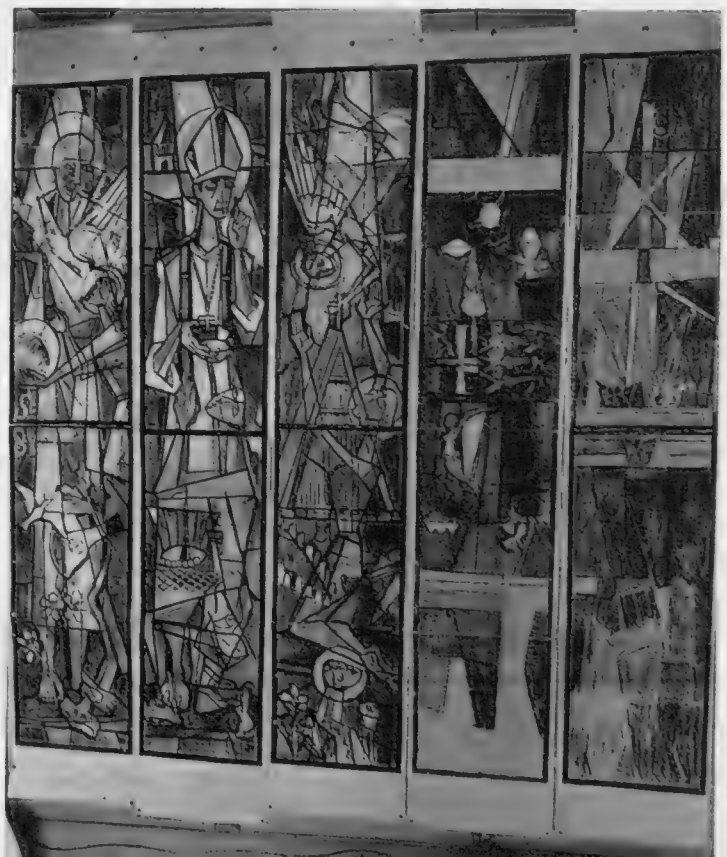
R. C. E.

Part of a mosaic floor designed for the Chapel of Unity in the new Coventry Cathedral is assembled. The artist is Mr. Einar Forseth (right, wearing spectacles)

Mr. Forseth points to the design depicting St. Matthew



The scaled-down drawing of the mosaic design



MOSAIC FOR COVENTRY

Craftsmen will be at work in the workshop of J. Whitehead and Sons, in London, until the end of the year on the mosaic for the floor of the Chapel of Unity for Coventry Cathedral. A central feature of the design is a representation of the Holy Spirit, with emblems of the four Evangelists and a symbol of the five continents. Some months ago Mr. Einar Forseth, the Swedish artist, visited the Cathedral and expressed his desire to do some work for it. Sir Basil Spence, the Cathedral's architect, approached the Swedish Institute, which undertook to raise the money for a mosaic floor designed by Mr. Forseth.

Left: As well as the mosaic, Mr. Einar Forseth has executed designs for stained-glass windows for Coventry Cathedral

LEADERS OF BRITISH INDUSTRY

Photographed by Tom Hustler

Sir Nicholas Cayzer

From his desk in Cayzer House in the City of London, Sir Nicholas Cayzer, as chairman of the British and Commonwealth Shipping Co. Ltd., controls one of the largest shipping groups in Britain—nearly 100 ships with a total tonnage of almost 1,000,000 tons. Major companies in the group are Union-Castle and Clan Lines. Sir Nicholas played a prominent part when the interests of these two companies were merged in 1956. Hanging behind his desk are pictures of, left, the *Balmoral Castle* leaving Portsmouth in 1910 carrying the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to the inauguration ceremonies of the Union of South Africa; and, right, the *Clan MacTaggart* off Gibraltar. William Nicholas Cayzer was born in 1910 and educated at Eton and Cambridge. He succeeded his father to the baronetcy in 1943. His career in shipping started when in 1931 he joined Cayzer, Irvine and Co. Ltd., the managers for Clan Line, and served in their London, Glasgow and Liverpool offices. He was made a director of Clan Line in 1938 and a director of Cayzer, Irvine in 1939. Sir Nicholas has played a leading role in the shipping industry. In 1945, he was chairman of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association and in 1959 was president of the Chamber of Shipping of the U.K. and chairman of the General Council of British Shipping. He was chairman of the Policy Committee which at the end of last year produced its important survey of British shipping. Sir Nicholas has served as a member of the National Dock Labour Board and is on the Boards of two training colleges—Pangbourne Nautical College and Thames Nautical Training College. Married, with two daughters, Sir Nicholas has a flat in London and a house in Suffolk where he generally spends his weekends. His hobbies are shooting and golf

BUILDING OUTSTRIPS ITS SUPPLIERS

By "THE SPHERE" INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

As individuals, most executives in British business will have been pretty pleased by this year's Budget; as managers of businesses, they will have been immediately aware that personal reliefs on surtax were going to be carried mainly by the companies that employ them. For all companies, the effect will be postponed; the increase in profits tax, like the cuts in surtax, do not occur until next year. But for some, the addition to costs have been more direct—particularly industries that use a large amount of fuel and have been using the most economical fuels for their purpose. Within a fortnight of the Budget, for example, the cement industry announced an increase in its prices: the extra cost of oil, it said, following upon last autumn's rise in coal prices and an accumulation of other rising costs, had tipped the balance of cost beyond the level that it could go on " absorbing," and it would have to pass the rise on to its customers.

One would be most surprised, too, if the addition to fuel costs for the steel industry does not result in a price increase; this industry, too, has been arguing about increasing prices since late last year, when it felt that it bore an unfair degree of the increase in coal prices, and the new levy on fuel oil may be the last straw. If steel prices increase, that will be another item of construction materials going up. Brick prices have already risen in various parts of the country; the London Brick Company put its prices up in December. The cost of materials used in building, indeed, has risen rather more in the last eighteen months than the prices of materials that most other industries use; this is one part of the country's economy where inflation has never quite been scotched.

Prices of building materials do not rise simply because the manufacturers' own costs go up; they also depend on the state of demand. Over the last few years, demand from the building industry has been very powerful—almost outstripping its suppliers' capacity to meet its developing needs.

Since early 1958 output in Britain's building business has risen by about 15 per cent., which is not far out of line with the growth of activity in other industries; but one quite welcome difference, for an industry that is used to rather sharper fluctuations than other kinds of production, is that its rise in output has been much steadier than the average. For industry as a whole in Britain, the most recent boom period was concentrated into about eighteen months between autumn 1958 and spring 1960; after that activity levelled off. In building the upturn came somewhat earlier, in the early months of 1958; the increase slowed down a little last year, but did not stop; and during this year the builders are confident that it will go on, as a result of a continued accumulation of orders among architects and in contractors' books. Their only uneasiness is that extra hands, and in particular skilled building craftsmen, are at present extremely hard to find—and that there will be shortages of certain building materials.

These shortages have already made themselves felt in some parts of the country, and though producers of materials have been increasing output, too, they have not eased matters everywhere. At the turn of the year, one had to wait nine to twelve months for deliveries of fletton bricks and facing bricks, although there had been quite an increase in output. This is not necessarily a handicap for building work that is planned well in advance, but it does indicate that output in some of the building materials industries is fairly inflexible, taking a long time to alter.

In terms of actual numbers of bricks, this industry may be one of those in the country that is, to-day, not producing much more than it was immediately before the war. Last year, statistics show that the industry produced 7,284,000,000 bricks, which represented about 12 per cent. more than in the recession year of 1958. But in 1938 the total was about 7,500,000,000; even with the increase during recent months, it is doubtful whether total output is much higher to-day. That crude comparison is partly deceptive. Within the totals, there has been an increase in the proportions of the higher-grade bricks produced. Among common bricks, the proportion of " flettons " (which are made by mechanised methods from Oxford clays) has risen significantly; moreover, the proportion of " facing bricks "—which are manufactured to give a particular architectural appearance as well as constructional strength—has risen considerably.

Within the industry, there was a good deal of forced rationalisation during the war and early post-war years; small brickyards, using hand methods that required a large amount of labour to produce a not very valuable product, found it impossible to attract enough workmen. Some bricks are still made by hand, mainly to meet a specialised demand; but the vast majority now come from works mechanised to some degree at least. There are mechanical methods of forming the " green " bricks, and various forms of handling mechanism to load them into the kilns; some yards in Britain use kilns through which the bricks move continuously during their firing cycle, though these tunnel kilns are not as frequent here as in the United States. Output of fletton bricks is more mechanised, and in the hands of larger operating companies, than that of common bricks.

But the relatively slow change in total brick-making capacity does not imply any failure to meet the needs of the building industry; it largely reflects changes in the methods and materials of building. Against the fact that total output of bricks is much the same now as it was before the war, one may cite the very considerable growth in output of cement, from about 6,000,000 tons a year in the late '30's to some 14,000,000 tons last year. This has resulted from the substitution of concrete at many points in construction. It can replace bricks in the form of precast slabs for cladding; it supplements or can largely replace constructional steel; it has replaced slates and other forms of roofing to a considerable degree.

Cement is a highly mechanised industry that employs a large amount of capital but comparatively few men—in a sense, the antithesis of many other building industries. The fact that one has to invest a large amount of money to achieve any significant increase in capacity can, in itself, introduce different kinds of inflexibility into its production; on the other hand, it also makes it worth while for this industry to conduct a large amount of research into the most economical ways of producing, distributing, and even of using cement. Cement is an industry largely

This estate at Windrush Valley, near Witney, in Oxfordshire, is the last of three estates of this type to be built by Taylor Woodrow Homes for employees of S. Smith and Sons (England) Ltd. Features in the design of the estate (consisting of more than 450 houses) are curved roads and staggered frontages which aim at avoiding monotony.

in the hands of big companies, which set their prices in common, according to the decisions of an independent costs committee; it recently had the distinction of gaining the broad approval of the Restrictive Practices Court for this scheme, which the court held had kept the overall price of cement to a level below what it might have been in circumstances of wholly independent competition.

Industries such as these, that supply construction, have been subject in recent years to a good deal of competition from newer materials, and from fairly wide fluctuations in the output of building—in line, essentially, with the amount of capital investment that the country, as a whole, decides upon. There have been occasions when the Government has been impelled to cut back or slow down some elements in investment, such as the building of power stations; moreover, industrial customers' investment has tended to come in waves. The constructional industries are seldom able to plan ahead as far as they would like; and the industries that back them up, many of which have to put down more substantial fixed investment than even the biggest builder ever need, have these difficulties passed on. One of the hopes for both, at the present time, is that British business has become imbued with the idea of fairly heavy capital investment without worrying too much about short-term fluctuations in the country's immediate economic situation; some basic suppliers such as the steel industry, at any rate, think so. If that hope turns out to be justified, both building and its suppliers will be able to provide for steadier, more firmly-based expansion.

ADOLF MORATH PHOTOGRAPHS

BRITISH INDUSTRY

The Nestlé factory at Mickleover, Derbyshire

Judging by the internal evidence in Shakespeare's plays, he must have eaten a great many sweets, sweetmeats, and candies. His example has been followed by ever-increasing numbers of people. Kipling, celebrating the affluence of Imperial trade, bid his readers remember—

". . . the biscuits you nibble,
The sweets that you suck and the joints that you carve
They are brought to you daily by all us Big Steamers."

The beginnings of the giant Nestlé organisation, which operates more than 120 factories throughout the world, are rooted in the period of Victorian industrial expansion. Henri Nestlé, in Switzerland in 1875, produced a milk food that was safe for babies. Rapid development followed. As early as 1871, the first Nestlé factory in Britain was opened at Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire. By contrast the factory at Mickleover is the latest of the company's fourteen plants in Britain.

It is situated in the parish of Radbourne, South Derbyshire, about five miles from Derby. Appropriately enough the setting is rural, with cattle grazing on the rich farmland adjacent to the factory. Siting of the factory was made with great care—viewed from the

(*Continued on page 262*)

Biscuit dough is tipped from a mixing machine. The next stage is moulding into individual biscuits and baking

Fully baked biscuits leave the cooling area on their way to be coated in chocolate

The biscuits are coated by passing through a continuously flowing

A syrup of sugar and glucose is poured from a cooker during an early stage in the manufacture of fruit drops

The fruit drops are individually wrapped in this machine. In the next stage they are over-wrapped into rolls containing an assortment of flavours

urtain of liquid chocolate. They are then cooled and packed

The sweets, in groups of ten, are fed into the over-wrapping machine

A batch of cream toffee is struck. The mixture in the cooker has reached the exact temperature to produce the right flavour and texture

(*Continued from page 260*)

minor road serving the area none of the services, steam and drain pipes are visible. Mickleover is divided into two main sections producing sugar confectionery and Nestlé's chocolate biscuits. The sections are separate for production purposes, but share warehouse facilities, services and senior administration.

The keystone of the competitive food industry is a high standard of efficiency and hygiene, coupled with low losses. At the plant the principal raw materials are delivered in bulk by special road vehicles and stored in large tanks or silos. These materials include granulated sugar, wheaten flour, liquid chocolate (from another of the company's plants), glucose and fats. After samples have been checked in the laboratory, the materials are conveyed automatically in enclosed pipe lines and reach the Production Departments untouched by human hand. The production flow is broken only where absolutely necessary.

For instance, pre-packs of cream toffee, comprising a number of individually wrapped pieces, overwrapped to form a stick, are made by a continuous method. Big sections of warm, soft toffee are placed in hoppers and fed on to large rollers which eject a thin "snake" of toffee. This is directed to a machine which cuts off pieces at the rate of 500 a minute, forms each piece into a cube, and neatly folds it into the wrapping. The wrapped pieces are then mechanically grouped in batches of ten and fed to the next machine which applies the overwraps. Conveyors and chutes convey the finished sticks to the packing station. A similar continuous process is used in the manufacture of chocolate-coated biscuits. The automatic journey includes the movement of the moulded dough through a 140-ft.-long oven. From there they undergo various processes until they emerge on the packing belt, coated with chocolate and cooled, after a journey from the dough room lasting about eighty minutes.

Left:
Cream toffee is poured on to slabs to cool. After it has set it will be fed, while still warm and pliable, into the wrapping machine

NESTLES AT MICKLEOVER

The toffee is fed automatically into the combined forming and wrapping machines

Below:
The curling "snake" of toffee enters the combined machine which cuts the toffee into pieces and wraps them individually

GOOD LIVING

By Ganymede

James Laver, speaking at the official banquet and climax of the recent International Gastronomic Festival at Torquay, reminded his listeners that gastronomy is one of the arts in its own right. He reiterated William Morris's view that no distinction should be made between the so-called " fine " arts and applied art. If one wished to develop this line of thought further, it would become obvious that the products of this art should first of all appeal to the sense of taste, and their visual effect be regarded as of secondary importance. It is on this score that this extremely successful event might be criticised. The core of the whole Festival is the culinary exhibition and competition in which the best chefs from far and wide in this country and abroad take part. Their masterpieces are shown to the public, many members of which are in need of being educated gastronomically, and this is where such a Festival could do a very useful job. Magnificent and wonderful examples of craftsmanship they are too, but, here is the rub, their greatest quality is in their eye-appeal. I know that the judges are not supposed to award medals on appearance only, but should look for the best flavour as well, and they may well do that. But the onlooker is left with the impression that the gold medals are given to exhibits showing the cleverest and most difficult decorative effects and arrangements.

We have all seen the astonishing Taj Mahals in pastillage, the jazz-band in chocolate and marzipan or the glazed ham with a picture of the Tower of London on it at such exhibitions and admired the skill and attention to detail that went into their preparation. I am prepared to accept such masterpieces, provided that they have flavour as well as looks, as part of the art of gastronomy, but no more. Having given the name of Gastronomic Festival to this four-day event, the rest of the art of food and wine (the two are inseparable) should have been given equal prominence, on a similarly high level. Only by doing this can such an occasion entirely fulfil its purpose: to delight the experienced and to educate the less advanced but interested gastronomes among the members of the catering trade and the public alike. However, in ten years, biennially, this Festival has become known throughout Western Europe, and no doubt further progress and enlargement of its scope will achieve the desired standards in all respects for future festivals.

The Praline Ice "Tree of Friendship" is served at the Festival Banquet at the Imperial during the International Gastronomic Festival in Torquay

On the weaker side, the full and complete representation of gastronomy, two repasts stand out as having achieved the high standards I am asking for. The first of these demonstrates clearly that it is not necessary to be elaborate or extravagant to achieve perfection. Simplicity combined with meticulous attention in preparation and service was the keynote of the luncheon given by the South Devon Technical College to the visiting chefs. It was presented with the full participation in kitchen and dining room of the students of the Hotel and Catering Department of the college. One of them acted as a toastmaster fit to be heard in London's West End, and this gave the luncheon additional charm. The menu was most suitably chosen to display indigenous cooking at its best: Scotch Broth, Poached Turbot with Lobster Sauce, Steak and Kidney Pudding, Buttered Parsley Potatoes, Brussels Sprouts and Minted Garden Peas, Iced Fresh Fruit Salad and Devonshire Clotted Cream, Stilton or Cheddar Cheese with Cottage Loaf or Biscuits and Farmhouse Butter, Coffee; everything was faultless.

My other example, *the* Festival Banquet, created by that virtuoso of chefs, William True, at the Imperial (one of his assistants won the Grand Prix of the Festival with an imaginative dish of *Langouste* in the competition) had the same high quality on a more luxurious and sophisticated level. Strasbourg Paté and Turtle Soup are always welcome to the gourmet, but the dishes that followed showed imagination and creative ability. They were True's originals or adaptations: Mousse of Sole, Cornish Seafood Garnish, Supreme of Chicken Festival Style (filled with a mushroom and ham stuffing), Champagne Sorbet, Roast Larded Fillet of Beef, and a dream-like composition for the occasion, Praline Ice " Tree of Friendship," which received the greatest applause of all.

INDUSTRY AND THE STOCK MARKET

SMOKE SIGNALS

By "THE SPHERE" CITY CORRESPONDENT

We spent £1,140,000,000 on tobacco last year, of which a grateful Government pocketed about £800,000,000 in tax, enough to pay for the whole of the National Health Services and leave something over, or nearly enough to pay the interest on the National Debt. Our spending on tobacco has, in fact, been rising steadily over the years and even taking account of higher prices, we have actually been smoking more despite the medical controversy regarding cigarette smoking and lung cancer. But this growing appetite for tobacco has not brought joy to the whole industry which now consists of only a handful of companies.

Imperial Tobacco Company is still the giant, with Gallaher some way behind, but between them these two groups account for 95 per cent. of all cigarettes and pipe tobacco smoked in Britain. The British-American Tobacco Company is the biggest cigarette maker in the world but it sells solely overseas; Carreras is now controlled through the small voting capital by the Rembrandt Tobacco Corporation of South Africa; Godfrey Phillips is fast diversifying into publishing. The struggle to capture a bigger share of the expending tobacco market is taking its toll. Vast sums are being spent on advertising and profit margins are under pressure as production costs rise. Mr. R. S. W. Clarke, chairman of Imperial Tobacco, said recently that in the first four months of the current financial year, sales were slightly lower and costs were higher and that he did not feel justified in predicting that sales for the full year would be higher.

What emerges from this is that " Imps "—as it is known in the City—is continuing gradually to lose some of its share of the market. Its newer brands, launched with panache and a good deal of success, include Strand, Everest and Matinée. Trading profits, however, have remained around the £30,000,000 mark for the last six years and fell to just over £28,000,000 last year. But the fall was cushioned by an increase in dividends and interest from trade investments. These are shown to have increased from £15,700,000 to £20,000,000 last year at " book value " but with a market value of more than £127,000,000. By far the biggest single investment is in British-American Tobacco shares which were bought at very low prices many years ago. It is also believed that " Imps " has a substantial holding of shares in Gallaher Ltd., makers of Senior Service, Benson and Hedges, Olivier and other brands.

It is Gallaher that is Imperial Tobacco's biggest rival; it has been winning an increasing share of the market over the years and its profit record is remarkable. From about £1,500,000 in 1950, last year's figure was £11,700,000, a gain of 23 per cent. over 1959. Turnover was some £300,000,000 compared with £126,000,000 five years earlier. In contrast with the subdued tone of the forecasts by Mr. Clarke of Imperial Tobacco, Mr. C. W. Mason, Gallaher's chairman, looks forward to seizing an even bigger share of tobacco sales in Britain.

Carreras, which makes Craven "A" and Piccadilly cigarettes and a range of pipe tobacco, used to be controlled by the Baron family. Its profits declined dismally after 1953 but in December 1958 most of the voting capital of about 13,000,000 half-crown shares was bought by the Rembrandt Tobacco Corporation, which also owns Rothmans. This deal, which left the holders of the £60,000,000 voteless shares out in the cold, came in for some criticism. Mr. A. E. Rupert, the chairman, however, has started a major reorganisation and stated his determination to raise the sales of filter-tipped cigarettes from the present 16 per cent. of total British sales to something nearer 50 per cent., as in the United States. The company is therefore concentrating on this type of cigarette and first fruits of the reorganisation have already been seen by the recovery in profits to £2,500,000 with a further improvement forecast for the year ending next month. The Rothmans business in the U.K. has now been merged into Carreras.

British-American Tobacco owns more than 100 factories in more than fifty countries and manufactures for export only both Imperial Tobacco's and Gallaher's brands. Its profits reached a peak of £68,000,000 last year and in February Sir Duncan Oppenheim, the chairman, said that sales for the first five months of the current year showed a " satisfactory increase." Godfrey Phillips makes Abdulla cigarettes and Boars Head pipe tobacco but has appointed Ardath as its British concessionaire for all other brands. Meanwhile it has exploited the name of its Four Square tobaccos to publish Four Square paper-backed books, and Ace books, which together hold more than one-tenth of the paper-backed market in the Commonwealth. It has recently established links with a New York publishing house. Its profits have been rising steadily since a big fall in 1955.

A view of the investment merits of the industry is clouded by uncertainty about the future trend of smoking and final conclusions on any links with lung cancer. Carreras non-voting Ordinaries at 4s. 3d. yield 4·5 per cent., covered more than two and a quarter times, and Gallaher Ordinaries yield 4·2 per cent. at 48s. Both should appreciate in the short term. Imperial Tobacco shares at around 70s. give a generous 6·4 return which discounts immediate difficulties and it is unlikely that a dividend cut is contemplated in the near future.

Statement by the Chairman

MR P. G. MACDONALD, J.P., W.S.

to be presented at the Annual General Meeting of United Biscuits Limited, to be held on May 31st, 1961, at the Caledonian Hotel, Edinburgh.

UNITED BISCUITS LIMITED

AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

McVITIE & PRICE LTD. MACFARLANE, LANG & CO. LTD. McVITIE & PRICE (CANADA) LTD. S. HENDERSON & SONS LTD.

I AM GLAD to be able to inform you that the group net profit figure for 1960 was, at £1,437,825, again a record. In my Statement last year I referred to the reduction in biscuit production in the United Kingdom as a whole during 1959 of some 8,500 tons. This trend was reversed in 1960 and the overall production in the United Kingdom rose in that year by 13,500 tons to a peak figure of 528,000 tons. Our group took a gratifying share of the increased overall production. For the industry as a whole the increase was 2¾ per cent. of which our group secured nearly one half, so giving rise to an increase in our turnover of 8 per cent. Our sales reached the record figure of over £20,000,000, an increase over the previous year of £1,700,000. This result was achieved in face of intense competition in the biscuit industry. The industry in general was assisted to some extent last year by slight falls in the costs of certain ingredients. The costs of manufacture, however, continued to rise. Our subsidiary companies, McVitie & Price and Macfarlane, Lang & Company, have for many years realised that our group can continue to extend sales only by producing goods of the highest quality packed and delivered in the best possible condition and this policy has been increasingly confirmed by results as the years pass. It is perhaps worth recalling that our Sales in 1951 were £6,300,000 and have, therefore, more than trebled in the past decade.

It is interesting to note that the prices of our biscuits in ½ lb. packets are the same today as they were ten years ago. This may explain to some extent the continuing increase in the sales of our biscuits.

GROUP ACCOUNTS

The trading profit for the year ended 31st December 1960, after charging depreciation, directors' remuneration, provision for pensions and auditors' fees, amounted to £2,782,754, an increase of £396,331 over 1959. After adding income from investments and bank and other interest amounting to £94,269 (1959, £73,689), the profit before taxation amounted to £2,877,023 (1959, £2,460,112). Having deducted taxation on profit for the year of £1,439,198 (1959, £1,131,964), the profit attributable to the group amounted to £1,437,825 (1959, £1,328,148), an increase of £109,677.

The preference dividend for the year required the net sum of £36,750. An interim ordinary dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. was paid requiring £165,375 (1959, 5 per cent., £137,812). The Directors propose that a final dividend be paid at the rate of 12 per cent., requiring £330,750, making with the interim a total for the year of 18 per cent., which compares with 16 per cent. for 1959. The total dividends paid and proposed for the year amount therefore to £532,875 (1959, £477,750) and the balance of unappropriated profit £904,950 (1959, £850,398), has been transferred to revenue reserve.

The consolidated balance sheet again shows the continuing growth of the financial strength of the group. We have been able to reach our present status in the industry by our policy of ploughing back into our subsidiary companies a considerable part of each year's profit. While we believe that our factories are now the most modern and best equipped in Britain, modernisation is a continuing process and there are still further improvements in methods of production to be pioneered. At the same time it cannot be said that shareholders have suffered as a result of this policy as the amount paid to the ordinary shareholders for 1960 is more than five times that paid ten years ago.

EXPORT

In common with all other exporting groups we are endeavouring to meet the Government's exhortation by increasing our exports which now go to practically every corner of the globe.

THE FUTURE

I am glad to report that for the first three months of the current year the group sales have continued to expand.

MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

It is with deep regret that I have to record the death on 21st December last of Mr. J. Ronald Young, C.A., who was a Director of this Company and of Macfarlane, Lang & Company until his retirement from business in 1957.

Once again I wish to convey my warm thanks to all who have contributed so much to another successful year and I am sure that the shareholders will wish to be associated with me in these remarks. We live in competitive and challenging times and I am confident that, with the continuing support and loyalty of management, staffs and all employees at home and abroad, which has been given in such generous measure in the past, this challenge will be met.

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from The Secretaries, United Biscuits Limited, 12 Hope Street, Edinburgh 2.

MOTORING

AN EXCITING NEW HOBBY

A recovery in the British motor industry

By **COURTENAY EDWARDS**

Britain's first privately-built hovercraft was demonstrated at Redhill aerodrome, Surrey, by the man who designed it: Mr. Donald Robertson, of Kingston-on-Thames, former test pilot and now a member of the Stock Exchange. After watching him lurch uncertainly across the grass-covered airfield at about six miles an hour and 4 or 5 ins. above the ground, I felt no urge to rush off and tell my friends in the motor industry that they had better watch out.

Mr. Robertson himself was very modest about the whole affair. He thinks the only possible future for small hovercraft like the one he demonstrated is as an exciting new hobby. "Anyone who can build a dinghy should be able to put one of these things together," he said, "and get just as much fun out of it. Only in their much bigger sizes will these hovercraft be of commercial value and then only in highly specialised applications. They should be useful, for instance, in underdeveloped countries for ferrying people and equipment across swollen rivers and coastal waters."

even highly-refined versions of the present-day hovercraft replacing motor-cars. Rather, do I see the "ground effect" principle being used by a new breed of wheel-less railway "trains" which may one day whisk us along specially prepared tracks on a cushion of air.

The British motor industry has recaptured some of its old jauntiness, but the March production and export figures show that our car factories have not yet got back to the high-pressure rhythm of twelve months ago. The weekly production rate in March was 19,557 compared with 15,106 in February; but in March 1960 it was 32,000 a week. Only 26,359 cars were shipped abroad in March compared with 65,626 in March last year. The car export total for the first quarter was 85,219. That was less than half last year's comparable figure but it must be remembered that in the U.S., the industry's best foreign market, dealers have been supplying customers from the considerable stocks which accumulated in their showrooms last year.

Britain's first privately-built hovercraft, the "Skimmer," designed by Mr. Donald Robertson, seen at Redhill aerodrome

The reason I am writing about this new form of transport is because a lot of people are arguing that the hovercraft is not so much an aircraft as a motor vehicle. But it has no wheels, it supports itself on a cushion of air and is propelled and steered by tilting the flat platform and adjusting the flow of a "curtain" of air forced downwards at high pressure through nozzles located all round the edge of the machine. This vital flow of air is produced by a fan and in the case of Mr. Robertson's machine—which he has appropriately nicknamed the "Skimmer"—the fan is driven by a 40-h.p., water-cooled outboard motor. The "Skimmer" was built in their spare time by students at the College of Aeronautical and Automobile Engineering, the H.Q. of which is at Chelsea and which has an establishment at Redhill.

I realise that the development of the hovercraft principle is only just beginning and that the machine we saw at Redhill is comparable with the contraptions made of canvas, bamboo and string precariously flown by the pioneers of aviation. But I do not see

This helps to explain the fact that British car exports to the U.S. in the first quarter of 1961 totalled only 3,078 compared with 55,236 in the first three months of 1960.

The British Motor Corporation seem to have made as good a recovery as any other British firm. They are again—when strikes permit it—producing cars and commercial vehicles at the rate of 750,000 a year and are pressing forward with their £49,000,000 expansion programme, designed to step up production to a million units a year. An important feature of this programme is the construction at Longbridge of a new car assembly building at a cost of £3,500,000. It is scheduled to come into use early next year and will be capable of painting, trimming, finishing and assembling 2,500 cars a week. It will be used for production of the ADO 15—the 850-c.c. Austin Sevens and Morris Mini-Minors—and will help to step up the output of these remarkable little front-wheel-drive cars from the present rate of 200,000 a year to double that figure.

I had an opportunity recently of inspecting the new building—due for completion in November—and a model used in planning the high degree of automatic handling which is a feature of the new factory and which may well do much to improve the finish of the cars built in it. I was glad to learn that B.M.C. have even made provision for an individual "storm test" for each car coming off the parallel assembly lines.

A tester will drive each "minnie" off the line, switch on the headlights to open the doors of the storm test room by means of a photo cell and carry out a roller test of the car's transmission while it is being assailed by torrential "rain"—water being hurled at the car from all directions at the rate of 180 lb. of water to the square inch—in a 40 m.p.h. "gale."

It seems that Rolls-Royce are really worried about the likely effect on their Rolls and Bentley sales of the provision in the Finance Bill limiting to £2,000 the depreciation on a business car that can be set against income tax. Four out of every five cars sold on the home market by this world-famous engineering firm are bought by business firms for the use of top executives. They cost about £6,000 in their cheapest form and up to now the tax allowance has meant that the actual cost to a firm buying one has been roughly £3,000. If the Budget proposal goes through it will cost a firm £5,000.

The Chancellor cannot be blamed for wanting to keep within reasonable bounds the amount of business expenses that can be set against tax, but I cannot help feeling that the £2,000 limit on cars is clumsy and altogether unfortunate; especially if it is going to hit Rolls-Royce so badly that production of their superb car—a prestige builder if ever there was one—is stopped.

Following the announcement of the Citroen Ami Six (602 c.c., front-wheel-drive, air-cooled, horizontally opposed twin, four doors, four seats, independent suspension all round) there has been news of de luxe versions of France's Renault Gordini and Germany's D.K.W. Junior (built by Auto-Union, now owned by Mercedes-Benz and fourth largest builders of cars in West Germany).

The de luxe Gordini costs, in the U.K., £797. It does 85 m.p.h., 40 m.p.g., has the 845-c.c. engine mounted at the rear and has many refinements including fully adjustable front seats, rubber-faced bumper over-riders, fascia finished in anti-glare black, slotted wheel discs for better brake cooling and a pressure valve in the hydraulic braking system to prevent the rear brakes from locking the wheels.

The U.K. price of the Dauphine-Gordini has been reduced by £16 to £749. The new de luxe D.K.W. Junior—the 40S—costs £800, has a 3-cylinder, water-cooled, two-stroke, 741-c.c. engine driving the front wheels and an impressive list of items of standard equipment including a boot mat, radiator blind and headlight flashers. Like Renault, D.K.W. have cut the price of their standard model. In this case it has gone down by £22 to £777.

Briefly. . . . France's compact and compelling Mixo twin-tone horn is now available in Britain through Marchal. Prices: Minor 75s.; Major 99s. 6d. . . . Bluemel offer plastic drip trays (26½ by 23½) at 13s. 6d. (white), or 16s. 6d. (blue, green or grey). . . . Both the R.A.C. and A.A. have published attractive Continental touring guides for 1961. That of the A.A. is available to members only for 7s. 6d. The R.A.C. guide costs members 6s. 6d., others 10s. 6d.

Interlaken

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425	Victoriâ-Jungfrau	33.50	45.50	30	Bären	19.00	26.50
170	Gd. Hotel Beau-Rivage	27.50	42.50	55	Beausite	19.00	26.50
100	Belvédère	24.50	36.50	18	Blume	19.00	26.50
150	Royal-St. Georges	24.50	36.50	70	Drei Tannen	19.00	26.50
150	Schweizerhof	24.50	36.50	80	Hirschen (Interlaken)	19.00	26.50
80	Carlton	22.00	32.00	55	Horn	19.00	26.50
70	Du Lac	22.00	32.00	28	Rössli	19.00	26.50
80	Krebs	22.00	32.00	45	Sonne (Matten)	19.00	26.50
110	Métropole and Monopole	22.00	32.00	11	Adler	18.00	24.00
60	National	22.00	32.00	25	Anker, goldener	18.00	24.00
100	Bellevue	20.50	28.50	16	Bahnhof	18.00	24.00
45	Beau-Séjour	20.50	28.50	40	De la Paix	18.00	24.00
80	Bernerhof	20.50	28.50	25	Drei Schweizer	18.00	24.00
60	Bristol-Terminus Garni	20.50	28.50	24	Eintracht	18.00	24.00
70	Central	20.50	28.50	12	Flora	18.00	24.00
100	Du Nord	20.50	28.50	32	Harder-Minerva	18.00	24.00
100	Eden	20.50	28.50	22	Hardermannli	18.00	24.00
70	Europe	20.50	28.50	40	Helvetia	18.00	24.00
70	Gotthard	20.50	28.50	32	Iris	18.00	24.00
100	Interlaken	20.50	28.50	35	Krone	18.00	24.00
80	Jura	20.50	28.50	25	Lötschberg	18.00	24.00
50	Neuhaus (Thunersee)	20.50	28.50	35	Löwen	18.00	24.00
100	Oberland	20.50	28.50	17	Zum Marktplatz	18.00	24.00
100	Savoy	20.50	28.50	40	Merkur	18.00	24.00
60	Splendid	20.50	28.50	31	Rugenpark	18.00	24.00
110	Weisses Kreuz	20.50	28.50	24	Rütli (no alcohol)	18.00	24.00
50	Strand-Motel Neuhaus	20.50	28.50	50	Touriste	18.00	24.00
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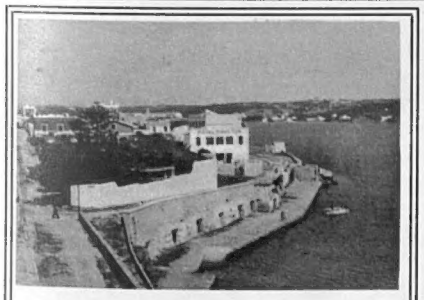

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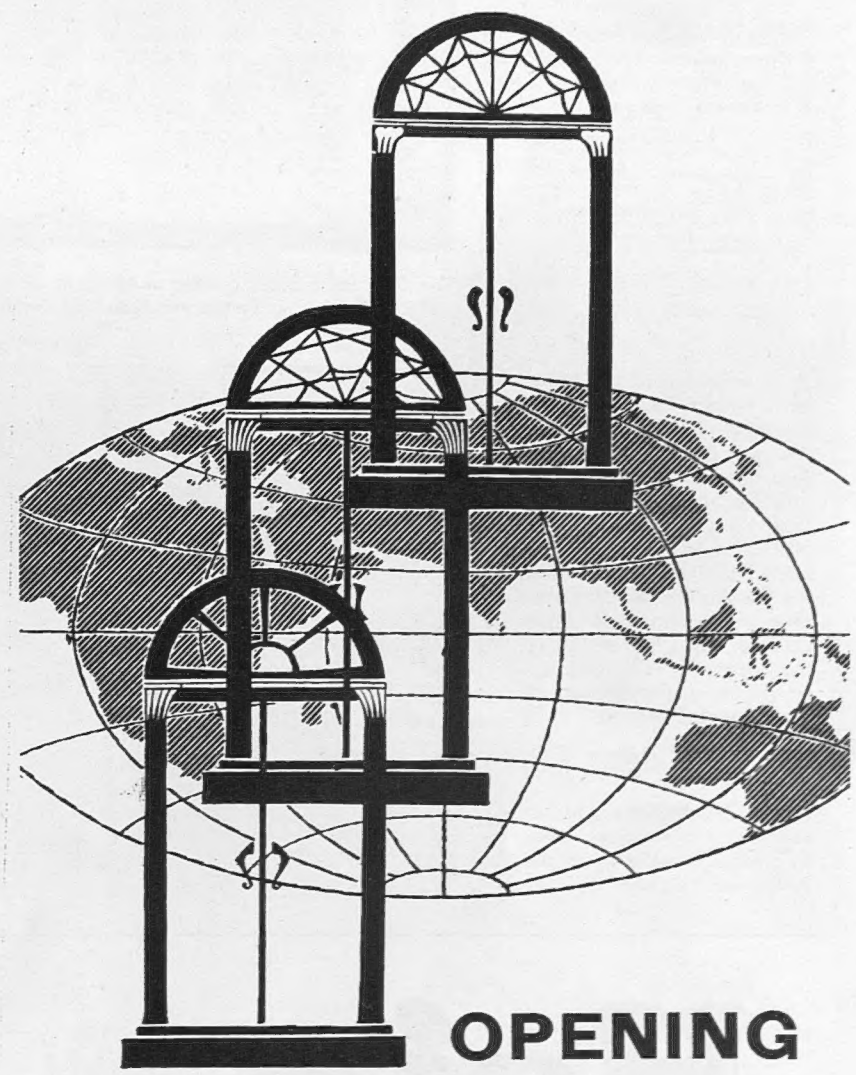

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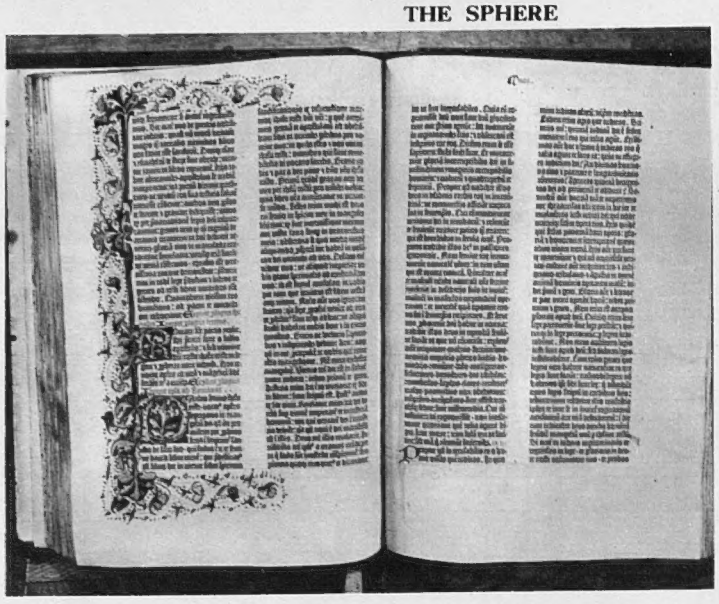
BOOKS

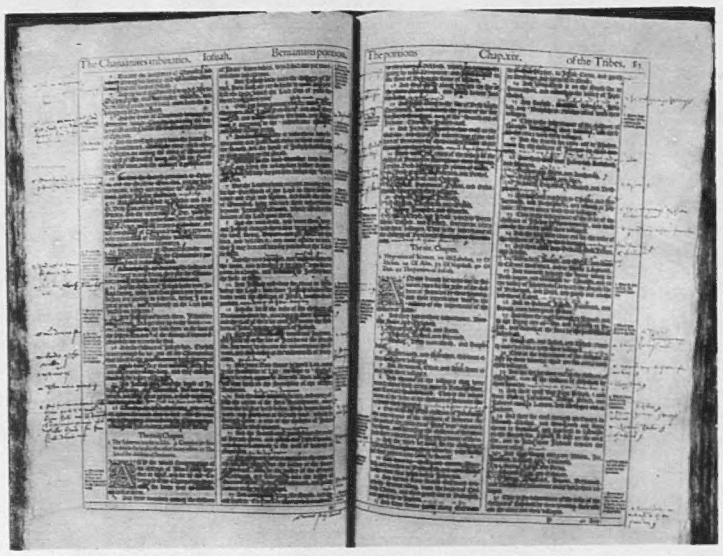
(*Continued from page 257*)

St. Luke and his ox, an initial from an early Latin Bible



The Gutenberg Bible, printed at Mainz in 1456, is one of the items on show in the exhibition at Lambeth Palace

The exhibition in the Lambeth Palace Library, open until June 24, is of the work undertaken in translating the Bible until 1611. Seen on show together for the first time are the only two surviving manuscripts connected with the translation for the Authorised Version. One is the Bishop's Bible on loan from the Bodleian, the other is an original script of a translation of the Epistles of St. Paul and the Canonical Epistles.



Right: The Bishop's Bible of 1602, with annotations made by translators working on the Authorised Version of 1611

THE SCOUTS

An official history of the Boy Scout movement was overdue and has now been admirably, fully and unsentimentally compiled by three men well qualified to do it—Messrs. Collis, Hurll and Hazlewood. Naturally the career of its "onlie begetter" (or chief begetter) bulks large in the story.

I vividly remember a set-back house in Knightsbridge on Mafeking day, which glorified a national hero whose *main* claim to fame lay still in the future, if the seed had been laid in beleaguered Mafeking. Nine more years were to pass before that best-seller, *Scouting for boys*, began to appear. It set the youth of the world on fire and gave B.-P. a life-job. All this is well and calmly told in B.-P.'s SCOUTS (Collins. 21s.). It began (as Christianity began) in a small way and in humble surroundings—a little group of disciples listening to a teacher at Brownsea Camp and Humshaugh in 1907-8.

A year later India and Chile were in it, two years later it had spread across the world from Russia to the U.S.A. By 1920 there were 200,000 in the various grades. But financially the movement outgrew its strength. For most of the 1920's it was insolvent. Today it stands on its own legs, with a membership of 9,000,000. How far the little candle throws its light! The movement's influence for good was very early recognised; it received patronage, support and leadership from the top, and I suppose it would be true to say that its importance in our troubled, undisciplined world was never greater than today.

Jamborees, caps and badges, shorts or "longs," no doubt, are all of importance in its make-up and must be adjusted to meet the ever-changing ideas and counter-attractions of modern youth. But these adjustments are secondary so long as the spirit continues to burn brightly, even in the rain, which too often tries vainly to dilute it. As the Chief Scout says, the scout story is *our* story, and the movement's continued existence is a matter of urgent concern for all of us alive, if our civilisation is to be maintained and improved in a world given over to indiscipline and unworthy temptations. The scout law is God's law and the only law that can restore civilisation. St. George's Day was the right day on which to launch this grand story.

John Gore

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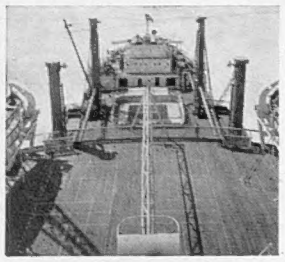
To South Africa THE ELLERMAN WAY

Of course it's luxurious, but it isn't just luxury on ELLERMAN ships. As you step inside your own cabin-suite you enjoy a pleasant feeling of well-to-do well-being. Very soon, you experience a new kind of service from the ship's company, almost old-world in its courtesy and attentiveness. Our passengers (many of whom are experienced world-travellers and good judges in this matter) tell us that our ships' cuisine is equal to that of any five-star restaurant anywhere. Fine ships and fine service, maintaining a fine tradition of quiet competence . . . this is the ELLERMAN way to South Africa.

A typical double room on "The City of Exeter." Cabins on Ellerman ships are on either "A" or "B" decks . . . light, airy and beautifully appointed.

The "City of Durban" restaurant spans the full width of the ship and seats all passengers at one service . . . providing a cuisine for which Ellerman ships are renowned.

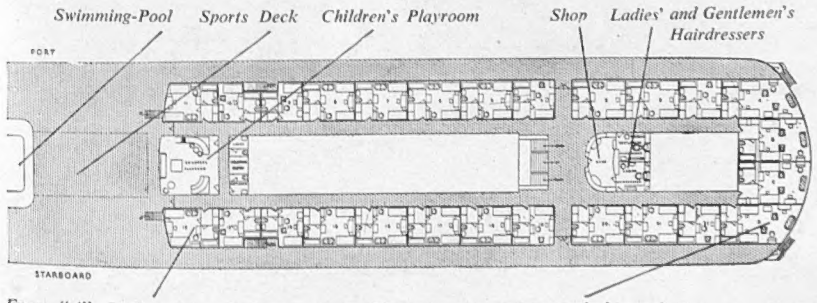


The Sports deck on the "City of Port Elizabeth": all "City" class passenger ships on the South Africa run have a swimming-pool, drawing-room and library.

The service is maintained by the T.s.m.v. *City of Port Elizabeth*, *City of Exeter*, *City of York*, and *City of Durban*, each accommodating 100 passengers in single and double rooms (with removable Pullman berths for children). These ships afford superb passenger amenities. All rooms have windows or portholes and there are electric fans in addition to mechanical ventilation.

Approximately every fourteen days an Ellerman "City" class ship sails for South Africa, Lourenco Marques and Beira. Passage rates are competitive . . . an outside double room (to Cape Town), for example, with private bathroom *en suite*, is £165 per adult (£132 per adult on a 12-passenger vessel). Full information can be obtained from Ellerman Lines, Passenger Office, 29/34 Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1, or from all Shipping and travel agents.

"A" DECK ON A "CITY" CLASS SHIP



Every "A" Deck room, whether "single" or "double," has a private bathroom and toilet en suite.

The staterooms are particularly spacious and luxuriously furnished with every requisite for comfort and convenience.

ELLERMAN Lines *serve the world*

From a painting by Harold Wyllie, O.B.E., Vice President: Society of Marine Artists

SENIOR SERVICE
Satisfy

WELL
MADE
WELL
PACKED

FAMOUS NAMES IN THE ROYAL NAVY
H.M.S. DRAKE

H.M.S. DRAKE, the Royal Navy Barracks at Devonport, commemorates one of the greatest British seamen, Sir Francis Drake. It was he who put into service one of his own ships, the Thomas Drake, as a fire-ship against the Armada off Calais in 1588. She is pictured here drifting slowly down on the tide towards the enemy fleet, which was anchored to leeward. Flames are pouring out of the shoots fitted to her maindeck gunports, and the fire party have set her on course and abandoned ship down the taffrail ladder. To the left, enemy ships have cut their cables and are trying to escape.